

THE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME XV.

MAYSVILLE, KY., SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1896

NUMBER 224.

NATIONAL DEMOCRAT

Will Be the Name Used by the Single Standard Bolters.

THEY WILL NOMINATE A TICKET.

September 8 and the Hoosier Capital Selected as the Date and Place for the New Convention—Anything to Prevent Free Coinage Is the Burden of Their Song—Cleveland's Telegram.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 8.—The name of the new party is the National Democratic party. Its organizers call those supporting the Chicago platform and ticket the Populist Democratic party. The national convention of the National Democratic party will be held at Indianapolis the first week in September.

There was unanimity in the conference on the selection of the name of the National Democratic party and also in determining to distinguish the two parties by referring to those supporting the Chicago platform as the Populist Democratic party.

There was a conference before the provisional national committee met at which it was decided to call a convention and nominate another national ticket. Some of the eastern and southern members opposed a third ticket at first, but when they were told that in the middle states party fealty was so regarded that many Democrats would not vote unless there was a third ticket, then all objections from the east and south were withdrawn and the decision to hold a convention was unanimous. It was argued that as the campaign proceeded and the Republicans began to say harsh things of Democrats, many of the latter would vote for Bryan and Sewall, disfateful as the Chicago platform was to them.

As the eastern and southern gold standard men said they were for anything to defeat the Chicago ticket and platform, they readily consented to the plan that had been outlined by the executive committee consisting of Bragg of Wisconsin, Bynum of Indiana, Haldeman of Kentucky, Broadhead of Missouri and Robbins of Illinois. Henry S. Robbins of Chicago was the only absent member of the executive committee, but Mr. Ewing took his place, while Senator Palmer, ex-Mayor Hopkins and others were active in having the plan for a third ticket carried out. Charles Tracey of Albany, George Foster Peabody of Brooklyn, John Esenmeyer of Baltimore and other eastern men did not share in the opposition to a third ticket. The strongest opposition to a third ticket came from Rhode Island and Texas—the smallest and the largest state. They were given the fullest consideration because of the desire for unanimous action which was finally secured.

The telegram from President Cleveland was regarded by all as indicating his sympathy with the movement. Every mention of the president's name was loudly cheered. His portrait was the center piece in the assembly room. Ex-Congressman Outhwaite, who made the motion for a convention to nominate candidates for president and vice president, holds a prominent appointment under President Cleveland. General Bragg, ex-Congressman Bynum and all the leaders are considered strong administration men.

The largest visiting delegations, outside of Indiana, came from Kentucky, Ohio and Illinois.

Among the Kentucky delegates were ex-Governor Buckner, ex-State Chairman Charles R. Long, Senator A. J. Carroll, ex-Chief Justice Thomas H. Hines and R. W. Knott, editor of the Louisville Post. They accompanied Mr. Haldeman, who is a member of the executive committee, and R. T. Tyler, who is a member of the national committee from Kentucky. They favor Carlisle for president, and in event he is not nominated they want General Buckner for vice president.

The Illinois and Ohio delegation did not ask for anything, but there was a general drift for Senator Palmer for president. The Kentucky delegation also asked for the convention at Louisville, but Indianapolis showed a guaranteed fund of \$10,000 for all expenses and the guarantee in this case was made to a body of very substantial men who duly appreciated the best bid. There was objection from all to holding the convention in any city in which a national convention had been held this year. The committeemen said we will go before the people on the difference between the Indianapolis platform and ticket and the platforms and tickets that bear the brands of other cities.

MR. CLEVELAND'S TELEGRAM.
He Has Given No Advice Regarding the Conference.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—In answer to an inquiry as to the truth of report published in this city yesterday—that President Cleveland had made known his disapproval of the proposed third ticket project, the president telegraphs as follows to The Evening Post:

"Buzzard's Bay, Mass., Aug. 6.—It is absolutely untrue that I have given any advice touching the course of the Indianapolis conference.

"GROVER CLEVELAND."
A VICTORY FOR THE BRITISH.
The Matabele Defeated With Heavy Loss of Life.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 8.—Details have been received here of a decisive victory won on Wednesday by the 700 British troops, composing Colonel Plumer's column, over a native force, estimated to have numbered from 5,000 to 7,000

men. The latter fought desperately and bravely, charging up within a few yards of the British rapid-fire guns. About 500 of the Matabele warriors were slain during the engagement, which lasted several hours, and the loss of the British included Major Kershaw, Lieutenant Hervey, four sergeants and about 30 men killed and six officers, several noncommissioned officers and about 50 men wounded, according to unofficial figures.

SPAIN'S TROUBLES.

Loan of a Hundred Million Necessary to Prosecute the Cuban War.

MADRID, Aug. 8.—There was a long debate over the budget in the chamber of deputies yesterday which has a special interest in view of the riots this week in the province of Valencia over the imposition of fresh taxes and the dissatisfaction over the war in Cuba.

Senor Moret criticised the dangerous projects. He believed it would be better, he said, to convert the debt by means of a credit operation.

The premier, Senor Canovas del Castillo, replied as follows:

"The government only desires to meet the necessities of the Cuban war, which, having spread over the whole island, prevents Cuba from contributing for its cost. Therefore an extraordinary budget is necessary. The government has already been authorized to borrow 500,000,000 pesetas (\$100,000,000); but to apply to the Bank of Spain for such a loan would make the fiduciary circulation enormous.

"I can not content myself with the proposals of the Liberal minority."

Senor Silvela, the leader of the dissenting Conservatives, questioned the government as to the duration of the war in Cuba.

Senor Canovas replied to this question that the rebels would never vanquish the Spanish army. Unless this happened he refused to believe that the Spanish people would become tired of the war. In that case he renounced public life forever. This assertion was treated with cheers.

The premier concluded that he did not oppose the negotiations with the minority, provided they would give him the needful resources to continue the war. Spain was determined at all sacrifices to maintain her sovereignty in Cuba.

MEADOWS HORROR.

The Coroner's Jury Returns Three Verdicts in the Case.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 8.—The coroner's jury, investigating the wrecking of an excursion train near here on July 30 in which many lives were lost, returned three verdicts last night. The first is signed by all the jurors and formally declares that the persons were killed in the collision.

The second is signed by three members. It holds that Edward Farr of the express train, who was killed, failed to have his engine under proper control on approaching the crossing; that Towerman George A. Hauser, in giving the excursion train the right of way over a fast express used bad judgment and that Engineer John Greiner of the excursion train erred in not exercising greater care in crossing ahead of the fast express.

The third is signed by the other three jurors and finds that the collision was caused by the failure of Engineer Edward Farr to have his train under proper control on approaching the signal and crossing under the rules. It also finds that Towerman George F. Hauser, not being held criminally responsible, will be discharged by the coroner.

Cotton Creep Damaged.

NATCHEZ, Miss., Aug. 8.—A severe storm between this city and Jackson has prostrated all the telegraph wires. In some portions of Concordia parish, there has been no precipitation since June 23 and the result is that the cotton crop has been irreparably damaged. The plants are shedding their leaves as if October was here and the form squares and young bolls are drying up and dropping off the stocks. For several days past forest fires have been raging in the rear of the parish extending all the way back to the Ouachita river, doing great damage to the timber.

Good Templars at Logansport.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Aug. 8.—The Independent Order Good Templars delegates to the Fifth Indiana district meeting convened here yesterday for a two days' session. Cass, Clinton, Carroll, White and Miami counties are represented by 12 delegates each, and 200 visitors are present. Yesterday's proceedings consisted of reports and appointment of committees. A reception will be tendered the visitors at Spencer park this evening. Among the prominent workers present are J. B. Stanley, J. C. Shanklin, T. J. Legg and I. S. Wade.

Storm's Great Damage.

RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 8.—The great storm which struck this city at an early hour yesterday did great damage. There were three houses struck by lightning, two of the largest sewers in the city were overflowed, and the water rose in the streets to a depth of more than two feet. The cellars of many business houses were flooded, and much damage was done to goods which were stored away. At Glen Miller, the city's park, a bridge was washed out and damage to the extent of almost \$1,000 was done.

GREENVILLE, Ind., Aug. 8.—Michael Shuppert of Adams dug from one hill six potatoes, which weighed, collective, nine pounds and eight ounces. The largest potato weighed over two pounds and the smallest one pound.

DUN'S TRADE REVIEW

Monetary Conditions Affected by Moore Brothers' Failure.

GOOD INCREASE IN EXPORTS.

Imports Show a Corresponding Decrease, Which Helps to Balance Accounts. Movement of Wheat Again Large—Situation as to Cotton—Labor Troubles. Failures for the Week.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—R. G. Dun & Company's weekly review of trade says: The sensational collapse of speculators at Chicago, who controlled Diamond Match and New York Biscuit stocks and had hoisted them to fancy prices, with the consequent closing of the Chicago Stock Exchange for a period yet indefinite, though followed by remarkably few failures, brings a sudden change in monetary conditions throughout the country. At least a month earlier than had been expected Chicago has drawn heavily upon Illinois bank balance here, and withdrawals of other western funds may naturally result.

Europe was also moved to sell American stocks rather freely, so that the average of 60 most active railroad stocks fell about \$2.18 per share, and the average of trust stocks about \$1.88.

The instant co-operation of money interests with Chicago to restrict disturbance deserved praise and did much good, but it is not possible to avoid some shock to public confidence, and a quick tightening of eastern money markets which already shuts off commercial loans almost entirely. The collapse also increased the caution of bankers and other lenders regarding loans on securities of a similar character.

It is important that the increase of merchandise exports, \$800,000 or 12 per cent over last year for the week, and the decrease of imports, \$700,000 or 7.7 per cent, still continues to limit the sum payable abroad. In five weeks the increase of exports has been \$4,800,000, or 16 per cent and the decrease of imports \$9,200,000, or 18 per cent, which helps to balance accounts.

The movement of wheat is again large, Atlantic exports being 1,761,033 bushels for the week, flour included, against 753,330 last year, and since July 1, 8,588,704 bushels, against 4,728,919 last year. Conflicting crop reports are as numerous and noisy as ever, but the more reliable mark up winter wheat to 300,000,000 bushels and the movement tends to sustain such estimates, for since July 1 western receipts have been 17,633,332 bushels, against 9,330,020 last year. It is not easy to believe that with prices 10 cents lower than a year ago farmers have marketed from a smaller crop 90 per cent more wheat.

Corn is also moving rapidly with western receipts of 4,873,091 bushels, against 1,661,074 last year.

The situation as to cotton is doubtless critical for many producers. Extremely hot and dry weather has done serious harm, but it must indeed be an extraordinary condition that reduces the yield 20 per cent in August. Men of much knowledge and experience but a few days ago judged a yield of 10,000,000 bales probable, and if they were 1,000,000 bales too high, still those who now predict only 7,000,000 bales are likely to err in the opposite direction. With large acreage it is always safe to remember that only a part of the crop is ever affected by misfortunes between Aug. 1 and frost time. The price rose almost beyond precedent, three-eighths on Wednesday alone, and the alarm will at least be of service to planters in giving them better prices, whether buyers realize profits or not.

Labor is more disturbed than usual. The great strike of garment workers here has much extended; the strike at Cleveland has broken out again, and involves several other branches of labor; the iron furnace men of the Shenango valley resist a reduction to the wages of May, 1895, though Mahoning valley workers do not; the iron works throughout the country are striving to cut down cost in order to keep in operation; the iron mines of the Gogebic range are stopping; the suspension of cotton mills has become more general, and over 4,000,000 spindles are said to be idle at Fall River alone, and probably three-eighths or more of the entire producing capacity in the country; the rubber works have mostly stopped and, notwithstanding the light weight opening a number of woolen mills also. Evidently both the working force and their wages have been reduced.

The iron markets grow less demoralized in tone because all the associations decided to maintain prices for this month, but the market is not stronger in volume of orders or purchases. Pressure to sell, even at concessions, is the prevailing rule, and prices are almost nominal.

Minor metals are generally weak, but of coke and coal are held without variation.

Curtailment of production in cottons does not bring a stronger market, and a few quotations are reduced. Sales of light weight woolens are disappointing and mainly for cheap grades, and in some cases are again reduced. Sales of wool for the week were 2,746,400 pounds, against 6,259,300 last year, and 9,271,700 in 1892.

Failures for the week have been 240 in the United States, against 225 last year, and 32 in Canada, against 43 last year.

FORT WAYNE, Aug. 8.—The thermometer Thursday afternoon touched 104, the hottest day of the season. W. M. Lopper, working on the roof of a building, was prostrated and rolled off, sustaining fatal hurts.

THE BLINN INSANITY CASE.

A Sister Adopts Extraordinary Tactics to Prevent Marriage.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 8.—The trial of Sarah Blinn, whose sister, Charlotte, seeks to have her declared of unsound mind, in order to prevent a marriage with Francis M. Combs, or disposing of her property, or both, is attracting general attention. The family is one of the oldest and most prominent in the city, and the defendant has now over \$20,000 worth of property in her own right. Combs, with whom she attempted to elope, is a widower and with-out a cent.

The defense scored what they consider a material point in having excluded the testimony of Dr. Lyman Pike, who for several years has been the defendant's attending physician. Lawyer Hamill objected to witness telling when or how long he had treated Miss Blinn, or what the nature and extent of her ailment was. The ground of the objection was that such knowledge should be considered in the light of a professional secret. Joseph Elder, who followed Dr. Pike, has lived next door to defendant for 25 years. He said he did not believe her capable of managing her own affairs, and said that her mother during the latter's lifetime had treated her as one of unsound mind.

FLOOD AT FARMLAND.

Salt Creek Submerges Several Homes and Causes Much Damage.

FARMLAND, Ind., Aug. 8.—One of the heaviest rainfalls ever witnessed in this section occurred yesterday morning. Three and eighty-one hundredths inches of water fell in less than two hours. Families living near Salt creek were compelled to move out, the water standing 12 inches above the floors. In the South End the water backed up until it was six feet deep in the parlor of Mrs. I. Gillum's residence. Sidewalks and bridges were washed away, besides considerable stock and poultry were drowned. Campers at Mills lake had to be rescued with boats. It is reported by W. J. Davidson, who is connected with the weather service, that with yesterday's rain, nearly 17 inches of water has fallen during the past month.

Broke the Record.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The American line steamer St. Louis, which arrived yesterday afternoon, broke the Southampton-New York record, making the passage in 6 days, 2 hours and 24 minutes, thus eclipsing the brilliant record made by her sister ship, the St. Paul, last June of 6 days, 5 hours and 32 minutes. The average speed of the St. Louis through the voyage was 20.867 knots per hour and her best day's run was 530 miles. The St. Louis has only a few hundred tons of cargo. She brings, however, a fairly large list of first and second class passengers and 208 steerage.

Election Results.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 8.—Further returns indicate the election of R. M. Barton, S. F. Wilson and M. M. Neil, Democratic nominees for judges of court of chancery appeals, by 15,000 majority. The vote over the state is smaller than was expected. In this city and county the local contest was between the regular Democracy and a combine claimed to be managed by Republicans and A. P. A.'s. Democrats won by big majorities, the chancellor, circuit judge and two county officers, while the combine elected the sheriff by six majority. A contest will be made.

Whipped Both the Brothers.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Aug. 8.—There was a fight at Darwin yesterday which did not terminate according to program. Elmer Harness, son of "Fighting Bill" Harness, picked a quarrel with an offensive young man by the name of William Foster, and was soundly drubbed. Harness told an older brother that if he would whip Foster he would pay his fine. The brother agreed and tackled Foster, only to receive a more thorough thrashing than was administered to his younger relative.

Glass Sand Deposits at Cosville.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 8.—A company, to be known as the Indiana White Sand company, has been formed to open up the newly discovered glass sand deposits at Cosville. Fifteen thousand dollars' worth of machinery has been purchased, and will soon be on the ground. The big gas belt glass factories are already planning to move on this site. Cosville is in the coal belt, and cheap fuel will be added to cheap raw material as an inducement.

In a Church They Cracked the Safe.

CANTON, O., Aug. 8.—A novel burglary was committed at Osnaburg Thursday night by four men. They forced entrance to the village postoffice, took possession of the small safe in the building, placed it in a spring wagon and themselves drew it out of town. They went to an Evangelist church near by, where they cracked the safe by the aid of powder. The booty secured consists of about \$150 in money and stamps.

A Receivership at Peru.

ROCHESTER, Ind., Aug. 8.—The Rochester Shoe company made an assignment yesterday. It was managed by W. H. Stoddard, formerly of Daleville, and had been manufacturing shoes in this city for the past 10 months. The liabilities are placed at \$12,000, with \$25,000 assets. The assignee expects to continue the business.

A Suicide Caused by Heat.

LAWRENCEBURG, Ind., Aug. 8.—Prior to the rainfall Benjamin Needs, a well-to-do farmer near Dover, overcome by the heat, drowned himself in a fish pond.

By Lightning.

ALLIANCE, O., Aug. 8.—A large barn

CROPS ARE RAVAGED

By the Recent Heavy Storm Throughout Ohio.

OUTRAGE BY A MILITIAMAN.

A Citizen Bayoneted While Waiting For a Car—The Eighty Million Dollar McDonald Estate Could Not Be Run Down. Safe Cracked in a Church—Hotel Failure—Other State News.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 8.—A bulletin has just been issued by the Ohio department of agriculture which shows that the recent heavy rains and windstorms did thousands of dollars' damage to the crops in all sections of the state, the greatest loss being sustained by farmers in the southern section, on river bottoms, where acres of corn were completely submerged by high water. In that section the crop is a total loss. Over the state in general the oats crop suffered severely, in some instances being ruined. The sheaves in the fields are rotting and will

NYE'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Moral Chaos and General Strabismus of Royal Justice.

JOHN SIGNS THE MAGNA CHARTA.

After Which He Proceeded to Lay Waste Merry England—Philip the Peacemaker Now Took a Hand—Henry III Was a Most Versatile Falsifier.

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CHAPTER XII.

Philip called the miserable monarch to account for the death of Arthur, and, as a result, John lost his French possessions. Hence the weak and wicked son of Henry Plantagenet, since called Lack-



KING JOHN SIGNS THE MAGNA CHARTA. land, ceased to be a taxpayer in France and proved to a curious world that a court fool in his household was superfluous.

John now became mixed up in a fracas with the Roman pontiff, who would have been justified in giving him a Roman punch. Why he did not, no Roman knows.

On the death of the archbishop of Canterbury in 1205 Stephen Langton was elected to the place, with a good salary and use of the rectory. John refused to confirm the appointment, whereat Innocent III, the pontiff, closed the churches and declared a general lockout. People were denied Christian burial in 1208, and John was excommunicated in 1209.

Philip united with the pope, and together they raised the temperature for John so that he yielded to the Roman pontiff and in 1213 agreed to pay him a comfortable tribute. The French king attempted to conquer England, but was defeated in a great naval battle in the harbor of Damme. Philip afterward admitted that the English were not conquered by a Damme site, but the pope absolved him for \$2.

It was now decided by the royal subjects that John should be still further restrained, as he had disgraced his nation and soiled his ermine. So the barons raised an army, took London, and at Runnymede, June 15, 1215, compelled John to sign the famous Magna Carta, giving his subjects many additional rights to the use of the climate and so forth which they had not known before.



THE BARONS COMPELLED HENRY III TO PROMISE COMPLIANCE WITH THE MAGNA CHARTA.

Among other things the right of trial by his peers was granted to the free man, and so, out of the mental and moral chaos and general strabismus of royal justice, everlasting truth and human rights arose.

Scarcely was the ink dry on Magna Carta, and hardly had the king returned his tongue to its place after signing the instrument, when he began to organize an army of foreign soldiers, with which he laid waste with fire and sword the better part of "Merrie Englaund."

But the barons called on Philip, the general salaried peacemaker plenipotentiary, who sent his son Louis with an army to overtake John and punish him severely. The king was overtaken by the tide and lost all his luggage, treasure, hatbox, dress suit case, return ticket, annual address, shotguns, stab knives, rolling stock and catapults, together with a fine flock of battering rams.

This loss brought on a fever, of which he died, in 1216 A. D., after 18 years of reign and wind.

A good exorcist could here pause a few weeks and do well.

History holds but few such characters as John, who was not successful even in crime. He may be regarded roughly

as the royal poultice who brought matters to a head in England, and who by means of his treachery, cowardice and phenomenal villainy acted as a counter irritant upon the malarial surface of the body politic.

After the death of John the Earl of Pembroke, who was marshal of England, caused Henry, the 9-year-old son of the late king, to be promptly crowned. Pembroke was chosen protector, and so served till 1219, when he died and was succeeded by Hubert de Burgh. Louis, with the French forces, had been defeated and driven back home, so peace followed.

Henry III was a weak king, as is too well known, but was kind. He behaved well enough until about 1231, when he began to ill treat De Burgh.

He became subservient to the French element and his wife's relatives from Provence (pronounced Provungs). He imported officials by the score, and Eleanor's family never released their hold upon the public teat night or day. They would cry bitterly if deprived of same even for a moment. This was about the year 1236.

Besides this, and feeling that more hot water was necessary to keep up a ruddy glow, the king was held tightly beneath the thumb of the pope. Thus Italy claimed and secured the fat official positions in the church. The pontiff gave Henry the crown of Sicily with a C. O. D. on it, which Henry could not raise without the assistance of parliament. Parliament did not like this, and the barons called upon him one evening with concealed brass knuckles and things and compelled him to once more comply with the regulations of Magna Charta, which promise he rigidly adhered to until the committee had turned the first corner outside the royal lawn.

Possessing peculiar gifts as a versatile liar and boneless coward, and being entirely free from the milk of human kindness or bowels of compassion, his remains were eagerly sought after and yearned for by scientists long before he decided to abandon them.

Again, in 1258, he was required to submit to the requests of the barons, but they required too much this time, and a civil war followed.

Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, at the head of the rebellious barons, won a victory over the king in 1264 and took the monarch and his son Edward prisoners.

Leicester now ruled the kingdom and not only called an extra session of parliament, but in 1265 admitted representatives of the towns and boroughs, thereby instituting the house of commons, where self made men might sit on the small of the back with their hats on and cry "Hear! Hear!"

The house of commons is regarded as the bulwark of civil and political liberty, and when under good police regulations is still a great boon.

Prince Edward escaped from jail and organized an army, which in 1265 defeated the rebels, and Leicester and his son were slain. The wicked soldiery wreaked their vengeance upon the body of the fallen man, for they took great pride in their prowess as wretches, but in the hearts of the people Leicester was regarded as a martyr to their cause.

Henry III was now securely seated once more upon his rather restless throne, and as Edward had been a good boy for some time his father gave him permission to visit the Holy Land, in 1270, with Louis of France, who also

wished to go to Jerusalem and take advantage of the low Jewish clothing market. In 1272 Henry died, during the absence of his son, after 56 years of vacillation and timidity. He was the kind of king who would sit up half of the night trying to decide which boot to pull off first and then, with a deep drawn sigh, go to bed with them on.

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WOMEN'S REALM

In the state of Wyoming women have voted on equal terms with men since 1870, and a number of women occupy important official positions.

But this lady, Miss Cora M. McDonald, fills a somewhat unique office for a woman, occupying the chair of English in the state university of Wyoming. She was born in Talmadge, O., and attended school at Salem, Columbian county, O., graduating from the high school there with honor. She afterward attended Oberlin college and the University of Wooster, receiving from the last named institution the degree of A. M. She was principal of the high school at Defiance



MISS CORA M. M'DONALD.

for eight years, resigning to assume the principalship of the Boone (Ia.) high school. At the end of three years she became principal of the Cheyenne (Wy.) high school, holding that position for a like term of years. She was then called to the state university, first to the principalship of the academic department and the work of instructor in history. Two years ago she was appointed to fill the chair of English.

Miss McDonald was chosen to represent Wyoming at the World's fair, delivering an address in the Woman's building on "Literature for the Young."

She has all that enthusiasm which comes to the born educator in the giving and acquiring of knowledge, and for the past two summer terms has attended the University of Chicago, working for the degree of Ph. D.—New York Journal.

Woman's Fitness For the Law.

The vantage ground of the true lawyer is not the noisy forensic arena, but his private office, in whose seclusion he consults authorities, analyzes facts and carefully weighs the evidence bearing on his case. Realizing the dignity of his profession and his responsibility as a man of honor, he aims, through wise counsels, to prevent litigation rather than to promote it. As Blackstone defines the law, it is:

"A science which distinguishes the criterions of right and wrong; which tends to establish the one and prevent punish or redress the other; which employs in its theory the noblest faculties of the soul and exercises in its practices the cardinal virtues of the heart; a science which is universal in its use and extent, accommodated to each individual, yet comprehending the whole community."

Judged in this light, it is a suitable vocation for women. Especially fitted for her are those branches of the profession which do not necessitate appearance in the courts. For the office work, the most important work of the jurist, she can fit herself just as well as man. As counselor she would be oftenest sought by women, who have a horror of confiding their legal crosses and difficulties to a lawyer of the sterner sex. In the business of drawing up briefs, abstracts, deeds, mortgages, etc., women can attain the same facility as men.

In several of the states of the Union women are now eligible for admission to the bar. The enormous exactions of the profession will prevent its ever being crowded by the physically weaker sex, but those who have a taste for hard study, who possess that power of concentrated thought and that clearness of vision which constitute what is called the legal mind—those who are willing to work, and whose mental qualifications are backed by robust physical health—need not hesitate to enter the legal profession. The woman possessing these traits, and with them perseverance that laughs at difficulties and a patience content to wait, if need be, long years for success, really has the requisites that make the first class jurist.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Mrs. Henrotin on the Club Movement.

Mrs. Henrotin, in her annual address to the general federation, said of women's clubs:

"The woman's club movement has been one of the educational factors of the century. Woman, being above all practical, desired to put in action some of the many theories in which she had become interested, and most of the clubs began work on philanthropic lines, and they have enlarged their scope till the

club calendars now embrace civics, household economics, education, sociology, literature, art and science.

"In many cities the clubs have formed federations, which are usually divided into departments covering the interests of the city. The village and town improvement associations are doing excellent work on the same lines, and all testify to the growing interest of women in civics. When the older club members recall how jealously in the past club privileges were guarded, they will perceive from the advance made how rapidly the feeling of reciprocity has developed in the clubs. To women who live in cities the seeming monotony of life in country places is difficult to apprehend. A city woman needs her club, but to the country woman it is essential, for life with her runs in a groove, and she is in danger of dropping into the personal on all questions because she is not in touch with the activities which are the power of life. The club takes the interest outside of the narrow individual life and brings it into union with the community life, and through the state and general federation the community life comes into unity with the national life."

Peach Basket Clothesbag.

For soiled clothes, garments in want of mending, unfinished sewing or general odds and ends you can make a light, handy and slightly receivable by spending a little time and less money upon an ordinary peach basket.

Get the basket first and see that it is firm and not lopsided. Scrub it inside and out with hot suds and set it upside down where it will drain and dry quickly—in the sunshine if possible. Then buy a few yards of print, choosing a pretty pattern and colors to match your room.

From it cut three breadths, a hand's length longer than twice the depth of your basket. Sew them together, bag fashion, fold along the middle and run a case for a drawing string, leaving a double heading an inch deep. Run another case at the bottom end, but make the ruffle there deeper—at least two inches. For the upper end double the cloth down six inches deep, stitch it down neatly, then run two casings in the double part two inches below the edge.

Line the basket inside with the same cloth put in plain and coming well over the upper rim. Tack it fast; then put on the shirred outer covering, first drawing the middle tape to fit and sewing it to the basket rim, so the heading shall stand above it. The bottom one needs simply to be drawn and tied, as the slope of the basket will keep it in place. In the double casings put narrow ribbons, arranging them to draw on opposite sides like the strings of a reticule. They close the mouth of the bag formed by the upper part, which more than doubles the basket's capacity and saves its contents from dust, dirt and prying eyes.

Girls In Boys' Clothes.

Little girls, children of the well to do, mind you, not waifs without clothes to their backs, are dressing daily for their play times in boys' trousers without skirts!

And these trousers are not cast off articles of their brothers—oh, no, thank you—they are new ones, made to order, and they reach from the waist to the fat knees, where they end, not in a ruffle, but just with a hem or a button or two, like those of any boy. Then the leg is left bare down to the wee socks, which extend only a few inches above the ankle ties.

For waists these small girls wear blouses identical with their brothers', and their heads are topped with big rebellious sailor hats, which refuse half the time to keep company even with tempting curls.

I hope I am making it plain that suddenly, without fuss or heralding, mothers in the upper classes are dressing their young daughters during play time exactly as they do their sons. Not that the mode is general. My, no! If it were, you would have heard of it, and I should be writing with less insistence of the innovation.

How many little girls there are in this city who have put aside petticoats during exercise hours I do not know. Perhaps there is only a small number. But the fashion is countenanced by members of that class of women who set the modes, and it would be strange if it were not followed immediately by those who like to feel that they have worthy models.—New York Press.

Bloomers In Church.

The question as to whether bloomers should be worn to church by young ladies who are fond of bicycling and would go to church awhirl is one which is just now agitating the feminine mind. The question is a many sided one. There are bloomers and bloomers. A flashy red pair of tight fitting ones would be improper almost anywhere and add nothing to the attractiveness

of the otherwise beautiful wearer, but a modest, tasteful, full, appropriate bloomer suit may be comfortable and less objectionable and surely ought not to exclude from the services of the sanctuary one who chooses to go there upon a bicycle.

It might be that a young lady in bloomers would attract attention in some of our churches, and perhaps her presence would incite remark, but if her dress and her demeanor were modest and it were apparent that she was there in a devotional spirit no well educated person would object. The fact is, a young lady's dress and manner reveal her true self to others, whether it be at church or elsewhere.

If she appears in a crowded thoroughfare upon a bicycle, dressed in any loud fashion, behaving in a boisterous, hotheaded manner, she may think she is attracting attention, and she is, but it is an attention unfavorable to her, for sensible, well bred people are offended by her and pronounce her uncultured and crude. On the other hand, if she were to attend church in a modest bicycle suit, when it was apparent that she was not trying to produce a sensation, but only enjoying the privileges of a place of worship, then sensible, well bred people would commend and not condemn.—Rev. J. H. Parks, D. D., New York.

The Woman Political Orator.

The Australian correspondent of the Boston Congregationalist sees changes for the better as results of woman suffrage in that country. He writes in the issue of June 25:

In April last for the first time women voted for members of parliament in South Australia. The number of votes was raised from a little over 70,000 to nearly 137,000. There were no such startling results from the women's votes as some seemed to anticipate. The ministry, whose policy has so strong a socialistic trend as to be scarcely distinguishable from that of the "labor party," came back to power, and the women do not seem to have materially affected the status quo in politics.

One result of womanhood suffrage has been to make parliamentary elections more orderly. This seems generally conceded. Another has been to introduce new kinds of political machinery. Afternoon teas and similar social functions are now made by enterprising Australian political women effective electioneering agencies. Regaled by "the cup that cheers but not inebriates," political male orators are led forth by the sisters of their party to speak for the good of the cause. There are not wanting signs that the political female orator will be, if she has not already been, developed.

Learn to Dress Your Hair.

Everything can be learned nowadays, or it might be more accurate to say that everything is taught. A hairdressing school was one of the acquisitions to the city's list of temples of knowledge last winter. Only women were admitted and only the care and dressing of ladies' hair were taught. The pupils practice on dummy wooden heads that are provided with wigs. Most of the classes were made up of lady's maids or women who wished to learn the trade of hairdressing to adopt as an occupation, but a considerable number took the two weeks' course solely to learn how to dress their own hair. It is a fact, often painfully self evident, that many women go through life without gaining any knowledge of what is to themselves a becoming coiffure—high foreheads accentuated, low ones spoiled and hidden and other coiffuring errors committed day after day and until they die by women who, if they had known a becoming way to dress their hair, might have added much to their personal appearance.—New York Letter.

Mrs. Waring's Invention.

Mrs. Colonel Waring, wife of Colonel Waring, New York's street commissioner, has demonstrated the fact that women cope successfully with intricate municipal problems. She has invented an iron hand truck for the individual use of the street sweepers. The invention consists of a two wheeled truck with comparatively large light wheels. The body of the truck is composed of two iron rings one above the other. Into these rings fits a bag about the size of a coffee sack, the upper edge of which is turned over the upper rings and fastened by little hooks and so adjusted that the bottom of the bag just escapes the pavement.

The street sweeper puts his sweepings into the bag as he goes along until filled, when he releases it, ties it up and rests it on the curb to await the collection wagon. He affixes another bag in the truck and continues the operation. The truck is so light than ten empty sacks are easily carried strapped to the handles. The enthusiasm of Mrs. Waring prompted her to make the city a present of her invention.

Baby Afghans.

Baby afghans for summer use, says a New York writer, are made of white, pink or blue pique edged with a white insertion and a frill of white embroidery. The band put across the front of the carriage is of the pique, overlaid with an open insertion. A new art linen that is as yet a novelty, and which is used for pincushions, picture frames, sachets and writing desk sets, is called pompeian red.

One virtue the uncomfortable high collar may be said to possess—it forces its wearer to hold her head high, with a slightly backward tip, and may influence that graceful carriage of the head which is so pleasing, which should not be a matter of props and stays.

A New Spirit In Housekeeping.

There are hopeful signs that the boarding house epoch is giving way to an era of light housekeeping, and the economic importance of the change can hardly be overestimated. Not only does it indicate that the wealth producing population is being increased by large numbers of its former dependents, but it means that the intelligence of the country is coming to be enlisted in scientific methods of housekeeping. It insures the introduction of new inventions and best appliances in the home. The New England matron may regulate the complex machinery of extensive household affairs according to the most approved methods, but it is nevertheless true that science in domestic matters has been awaiting the era of light housekeeping. Ignorance and cheap labor are the natural enemies of invention, and in the field of woman's industry the battle is not yet fought, although labor saving appliances are at last slowly winning their way in the home.—Twenty-first Century Cookery.

The Tip Tilted Hat.

The tip tilted hat is likely to destroy many a reputation for beauty, as few women apparently study profile effects in the mirror. Along with the tooth and the nail brush the use of the handglass ought to be obligatory. Then would we be spared the sight of passe women, possessed of scrawny necks, dragging their scanty locks to the top of their heads and surmounting the tiny knot with a millinery structure which accentuates the hollowness of their cheeks and the unsymmetry of their noses. But to return to the hat thrust over the eyes, exceptional will be she whose good looks can withstand the coiffure arrangement necessary for the proper adjustment of this new millinery angle. A painstaking study of handglass reflection is recommended to even the pretty girl if she wishes to retain her belleiship.—Vogue.

Piazza Chair Cushions.

Head rests or cushions for piazza chairs are covered with cream linens and grasscloths. They are embroidered in wash silks, and when soiled may be washed and made to look fresh and new. The cushion is made in the shape of a half circle, but the cover is straight and cut seven inches longer than the cushion, the ends being finished with a half inch hemstitched border. The cover is drawn up at each end, leaving a three inch frill, and is tied with linen cords and tassels, by which the cushion is hung to the chair. A very dainty cover is made of deep cream colored linen, embroidered across one end with a hop vine and flowers in delicate greens. A grass linen cover has a graceful spray of red poppies worked across the top.

A Proud Record.

The showing of the English women's colleges this year is a record of which all women should be proud. Girton and Newnham colleges have each produced a wrangler. Miss Gertrude Longbottom is placed between the eleventh and thirteenth wranglers; only three women, Miss Fawcett, Miss Johnson and Miss Scott, have hitherto gained higher honors in the mathematical tripos. Miss Longbottom was educated at the North London Collegiate School For Girls, and went up to Girton in 1893. Miss Lazenby, who is declared equal to the twenty-sixth wrangler, belongs to Newnham college. Twelve other ladies have been successful in this tripos; ten have obtained a second and two a third class.

Ruche Trimmings.

The revival of the ruche as a trimming should be hailed with delight by the amateur, so easily is it made, so effective is it. Of its popularity, therefore, there can be no doubt, and already it is much in evidence. A Paris model gown seen the other day had every skirt seam outlined with ruchings, its sleeve epaulets being adorned in the same manner. These ruchings may be made of glace or sarsenet silk or even the thinner kinds of ribbon. Sometimes they match, sometimes they contrast with the frock they trim, but of whatever shade or fabric they give the latest up to date touch to any costume.

The Corset.

A well known New York corsetiere, says a New York paper, who sympathizes with the woman who must be economical, says that when a corset is seen to be losing its shapeliness it can be steamed until the bones are flexible, and then over a flatiron the bones can be restored to their correct shape. This is only possible, however, where the best materials are used, so that the actual shaping of the corset was done in cutting the forms, the bones being used merely to hold the pieces in place. If corsets were worn in sight, as bonnets are, what a revolution there would be in their appearance!

Neckties.

With some of the latest shirt waists and new collars it is almost impossible to fasten a tie properly. It has a fashion of slipping up or down, and, do what one will, the ends cannot be drawn together without breaking the stiff collar. The simplest way to remedy this is to fasten the tie at the back. A few stitches will do it. In putting it round the neck button the left end of the collar first; then the right, being passed over it, will hold it in place while you are wrestling with the tie.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Pretty Mantle Decoration.

A pretty decoration for the shelf of a mantel in a summer room is a low metal tray, as wide and as long as the shelf, filled with ferns, mosses and vines that need very little light and considerable moisture. If before a mirror, such a decoration has a cool, delightful effect

MARY FRENCH FIELD.

The Daughter of the Children's Poet Is a Gifted and Attractive Young Woman.

Eugene Field's eldest daughter, Mary French Field, is about to make her debut as a public reader. She is a strikingly attractive young woman, who is said to possess in an unusual degree the magnetic personality which made her father one of the most popular men of the times. Miss Field is tall and of a



most attractive presence. She has delighted her family and her intimate friends by her readings for some time past and has now decided to make public use of her talents. As a fitting, her favorite selections are from her father's works. She reads his poems with great sympathy and delicate appreciation.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Made Up Faces.

Constantly the statement is made that New York society women "make up" their faces for dinners and balls as carefully as actresses do.

Mrs. John Sherwood's remark on this point is quite interesting. "I know of but two women moving in the best society," she said in an interview once, "who use rouge. Cosmetics are abhorred by those who observe form and are detested in every shape. The object of those who aspire to wield power among the upper ten thousand is to accentuate the difference between themselves and the questionables just as far as possible, and the truly high bred woman would sooner look positively ugly than have any doubts raised as to the genuineness of her skin, lip tints or sheen of hair."—New York Times.

A Seasonable Luxury.

This is the sort of weather that makes a deodorizer essential for health as well as comfort. The compounds known to housekeepers are innumerable, but more or less valuable. One of the best is lavender salts, which any one can prepare. In a wide mouthed bottle drop lumps of ammonia and pour over as much spirits of lavender as the bottle will hold. Fifty cents' worth of materials will furnish pungents for months. When a room or wardrobe needs refreshing, place the bottle in it, remove the stopper and leave it open for an hour. The evaporation not only sweetens, but purifies. The open bottle placed near a lounge or bed will have a pleasant, soothing effect on a tired lounging.—New York Journal.

Mending Window Screens.

Wire rusts and breaks, which facts are well known to flies, who take advantage of loopholes in doors and windows. It is no easy task to recover frames, but any girl can patch if she will follow these directions: Cut a piece of wire netting considerably larger than the hole. Fray the ends, top and bottom and sides, exactly as you would ravel a material for fringe. Place the patch over the hole, then bend the wire fringe and pass it through the wire of the screen. You can exercise your ingenuity by twisting and turning the stiff threads so as to make the screen neat in appearance. The device is sure to be effective.

Portable Pockets.

One of the newest fancies in Paris is to have a pretty little dress pocket attached to the waist by an ornamental belt. These pockets are made in all shades to correspond with the dress, and very pretty the effect is upon many costumes. These little receptacles are used to carry cardcases, pocketbooks, tiny fans and scent bottles or salts and are fastened to the belt with a little gold chain sometimes set with jewels.

Day of the Narrow Belt.

Goodby to the broad belt. Mere twists of ribbon band the waist of the modern gown. If trigly worn they give the Frenchy, long waisted effect so much sought after, but when a large woman with clothes by no means snug in fit puts on a narrow ribbon twisted belt she has very much the appearance of a bolster tied in the middle.

Will Try Again.

The latest development of the new woman is as a mariner. The colony of Victoria boasts of one woman who is ambitious to become second mate on a foreign going steamship. She made a formal application for examination, which was refused by the marine board, but she is not discouraged and intends to try in England.

Feather Pillows.

Old feather pillows should be put out on the grass during summer rain and allowed to become thoroughly wet occasionally, then taken and fastened on the clothesline, dried in

EVENING BULLETIN.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
ROSSER & McCARTHY,
Proprietors.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1896.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN,
Nebraska.

For Vice President,
ARTHUR SEWALL,
Maine.

Kentucky—Fair, followed by thunderstorms in the afternoon or night; south winds warmer in eastern portion.

Sun rise..... 5:03
Sun set..... 7:07
Moon rise (a. m.)..... 4:16
Day of year..... 221

The editor of the Public Ledger doesn't seem to know that his party has a nominee for Congress in this district.

THE editor of the Ledger is up to his old tactics. He is never so happy as when he is dealing in misrepresentations. Yesterday he made a great-to-do over an article on the money question which appeared in the BULLETIN a few weeks ago, and which he represented as the "utterances" of this paper. The article in question was clipped from an exchange, and was so published, with this introduction: "Here's something we commend to the consideration of free silver Democrats." It was not the BULLETIN's "utterances," but the utterances of some other paper, which the BULLETIN simply placed before free silver Democrats for their consideration. That's all.

THURBER BOLTS.

A High Protectionist Comes Over to Bryan.
A Subscriber to Republican
Funds in 1892.

NEW YORK, August 6.—One of those at Democratic headquarters yesterday was H. Watson Cornell, a son of former Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell and grandson of Ezra Cornell, the founder of Cornell University. The visitor announced that, though he was a Republican, he would support the free silver movement, and as his first contribution presented a letter from H. K. Thurber, who is a member of the Executive Committee of the American Protective Tariff League. His contribution headed the list of subscriptions to the Harrison campaign fund of 1892. Mr. Thurber writes:

"I am in this silver movement, heart and soul. I verily believe that Bryan and Sewall will win in this fight. It is an uprising of the people against oppression. I think the result in November will open the eyes of the Republicans.

SHADDED RUSTIC SEAT.

Very pleasing and suggestive of comfort is the illustration here given and originally sketched for American Gardening of a shady rustic seat. The illustration shows the foundations for a vine covered rustic seat. In rustic work of any kind it is best to select fairly smooth pieces of wood, with not too much irregularity of branching. Smooth sticks,



COVERED SEAT FOR VINES.

closely covered with bark, make much the more satisfactory work, providing plenty of the rustic look where more would look incongruous. The top of the seat shown could be arched if such a style were preferred. Vines planted at the ends and in the rear will soon cover the whole and give a delightfully shady seat.

Roses of a free growth, climbers or trailers, could be utilized in any of these structures, and if combined with clematis would give magnificent results.

The doctor may be a good old man, but even so, medical examinations and the "local-applications" treatment are abhorrent to every modest woman. They are embarrassing—often useless. They should not be submitted to until everything else has been tried. In nine cases out of ten, there is no reason for them. In nine cases out of ten, the doctors in general practice isn't competent to treat female diseases. They make a branch of medicine by themselves. They are distinct from other ailments. They can be properly understood and treated only by one who has had years of actual practice and experience in this particular line. This is true of Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, a remedy for all derangements of the reproductive organs of women, has been in actual use for more than thirty years. It cures every form of "female weakness."

FIRE INSURANCE.—Duley & Baldwin.

BLAINE'S SPEECH.

Argument of the Man From Maine in Favor of the Unlimited Coinage of Silver.

Strongly Opposed to the Single Gold Standard—Favored Remonetization of Silver.

On February 7th, 1878, James G. Blaine delivered a speech in the U. S. Senate, on a bill then pending to authorize the free coinage of the standard silver dollar and make it a legal tender. This is the speech which the Public Ledger claims the BULLETIN garbled. We simply published an extract or two from the document, but these extracts were a just and fair index to Mr. Blaine's views on the subject. It is true he did not believe at that time that it would be "safe and expedient" to offer free coinage to the silver dollar of 41½ grains. He did not believe in the coinage of an inferior dollar, but he did favor the *unlimited coinage of a dollar containing 425 grains of standard silver, to be a legal tender in any amount*. As a proof of this he offered an amendment to the bill providing for the unlimited coinage of silver dollars of the character named. More than this he said that "*the responsibility for re-establishing silver in its ancient and honorable place as money in Europe and America devolves really upon the Congress of the United States*."

We regret that the speech is so long we can not publish it in full. Here are some extracts, however, which make interesting reading:

"I believe gold and silver coin to be the money of the constitution—indeed, the money of the American people anterior to the constitution, money which the organic law of the republic recognized as independent of its own existence. No power was conferred on Congress to declare that either metal should not be money. Congress has, therefore, in my judgment, no more power to demonetize silver than to demonetize gold; no more power to demonetize either than to demonetize both. In this statement I am but repeating the weighty dictum of the first of constitutional lawyers. 'I am certainly of opinion,' said Mr. Webster, 'that gold and silver, at fixed rates by Congress, constitute the legal standard of value in this country, and that neither Congress nor any State has authority to establish any other standard or to dispose of this standard.'

"Few persons can be found, I apprehend, who will maintain that Congress possesses the power to demonetize both gold and silver, or that Congress could be justified in prohibiting the coinage of both; and yet in logic and legal construction it would be difficult to show where and why the power of Congress over silver is greater than over gold—greater over either than over both. If, therefore, silver has been demonetized, I am in favor of remonetizing it. If its coinage has been prohibited, I am in favor of ordering it to be resumed. If it has been restricted, I am in favor of ordering it to be enlarged.

"The responsibility of re-establishing silver in its ancient and honorable place as money in Europe and America devolves really upon the Congress of the United States. If we act here with wisdom and firmness, we shall not only successfully remonetize silver, and bring it into general use as money in our own country, but the influence of our example will be potential among European nations, with the possible exception of England. Indeed, our annual indebtedness to Europe is so great that, if we have the right to pay it in silver, we necessarily coerce those nations, by the strongest of all forces, self-interest, to aid us in upholding the value of silver as money. But if we attempt the remonetization on a basis which is obviously below the fair standard of value as it now exists, we incur all the evil consequences of failure at home, and the certainty of successful opposition abroad. We are, and shall be, the greatest producers of silver in the world, and we have a larger stake in its complete monetization than any other country.

The difference to the United States, between the general acceptance and the general destruction of silver as money in the commercial world, will possibly within the next half-century equal the entire bonded debt of the nation. But, to gain the advantage, we must make it actual money, the accepted equal of gold in the markets of the world. Remonetization here, followed by general remonetization in Europe, will secure to the United States the most stable basis for its currency that we have ever enjoyed, and will effectively aid in solving all the problems by which our financial situation is surrounded.

"On the much-voiced question of a bimetallic standard, my own views are sufficiently indicated in the remarks I have made. I believe the struggle now going on in this country, and in other countries, for a single gold standard, would, if successful, produce disaster in the end throughout the commercial world. The destruction of silver as money, and the establishment of gold as the sole unit of value, must have a ruinous effect upon all forms of property except those investments which yield a fixed return in money. These would be enormously enhanced in value, and would gain a disproportionate, and therefore unfair, advantage over every other species of property.

If, as the most reliable statistics affirm, there are nearly seven thousand millions of coin or bullion in the world, not very unequally divided between gold and silver, it is impossible to strike silver out of existence as money without results which will prove distressing to millions, and utterly disastrous to tens of thousands. Alexander Hamilton, in his able and invaluable report to the House of Representatives in 1791 on the establishment of a mint, declared that 'to annul the use of either gold or silver as money is to abridge the quantity of circulating medium, and is liable to all the objections which arise from a comparison of the benefits of a full circulation with the evils of a scanty circulation.' I take no risk in saying that the benefits of a full circulation, and the evils of a scanty circulation, are both immeasurably greater today than they were when Mr. Hamilton uttered these weighty words, always provided that the circulation is one of actual money, and not of depreciated promises to pay."

"In the report from which I have already quoted, Mr. Hamilton argues at length in favor of a double standard, and all the subsequent experience of ninety years has brought out no clearer statement of the case, or developed a more complete comprehension of this subtle and difficult subject. 'On the whole,' says Mr. Ham-

First

Last and all the time Hood's Sarsaparilla has been advertised as a blood purifier. Its great cures have been accomplished through purified blood—cures of scrofula, salt rheum, eczema, rheumatism, neuralgia, catarrh, nervousness, that tired feeling. It cures when others fail, because it

Always

Strikes at the root of the disease and eliminates every germ of impurity. Thousands testify to absolute cures of blood diseases by Hood's Sarsaparilla, although discouraged by the failure of other medicines. Remember that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, Hood's Pills easy to operate. 25c.

ilton, 'it seems most advisable not to attach the unit exclusively to either of the metals, because this can not be done effectively without destroying the office and character of one of them as money, and reducing it to the situation of mere merchandise.' Mr. Hamilton wisely concludes that this reduction of either of the metals to mere merchandise (I gain quote his exact words) 'would probably be a greater evil than occasional variations in the unit from the fluctuations in the relative value of the metals, especially if care be taken to regulate the proportion between them, with an eye to their average commercial value.' I do not think that this country, holding so vast a proportion of the world's supply of silver in its mountains and its mines, can afford to reduce the metal to the situation of mere merchandise.' If silver ceases to be used as money in Europe and America, the mines of the Pacific slope will be closed and dead. Mining enterprises of the gigantic scale existing in this country can not be carried on to provide backs for mirrors, and to manufacture cream pitchers and sugar-bowls. A source of incalculable wealth to this entire country is destroyed the moment silver is permanently disengaged as money. It is for us to check that tendency and bring the continent of Europe back to the full recognition of the value of the metal as a medium of exchange.

"When we pledged the public creditor in 1870 that our obligations should be paid in the standard coin of that date, silver bullion was worth in the London market a fraction over 60 pence per ounce; its average for the past six months has been about 54 pence, the price reckoned in gold in both cases. But the large difference is due in part to the rise of gold as well as to the fall of silver. Allowing for both causes and dividing the difference, it will be found, in the judgment of many of the wisest men in this country, perfectly safe to issue a dollar of 425 grains standard silver; as one that, anticipating the full and legitimate influence of remonetization, will equate itself with the gold dollar, and effectually guard against the drain of our gold during the time necessary for international conference in regard to the general re-establishment of silver as money. When that general re-establishment shall be effected with a coinage of fewer grains, the dollar which I am now advocating will not cause loss or embarrassment to anyone. The miner of the ore, the owner of the bullion, the holder of the coin, and the government that issues it, will all in turn be benefited. It will yield a profit on recoinage and will be advantageously employed in our commercial relations with foreign countries. Meanwhile it will insure to our laborers at home a full dollar's pay for a dollar's worth of work.

"I think we owe this to the American laborer. Ever since we demonetized the old dollar we have been running our mints at full speed, coining a new silver dollar for the use of the Chinese coolie and the Indian pariah—a dollar containing 420 grains of standard silver, with its superiority over our ancient dollar ostentatiously engraved on its reverse side. To these 'outside barbarians' we send this superior dollar, bearing all our national emblems, our patriotic devices, our plough inscriptions, our goddess of liberty, our defiant eagle, our federal unity, our trust in God. This dollar contains 7½ grains more silver than the famous 'dollar of our fathers,' proposed to be recouped by the pending bill, and more than four times as many of these new dollars have already been coined as ever were coined of all other silver dollars in the United States. In the exceptional and abnormal condition of the silver market now existing throughout the world we have felt compelled to increase the weight of the dollar with which we carry on trade with the heathen nations of Asia. Shall we do less for the American laborer at home? Nay, shall we not do a little better and a little more for those of our blood and our own fireside?

"The bill which I now offer as a substitute for the house bill contains three very simple provisions:

"1. That the dollar shall contain 425 grains of standard silver, shall have unlimited coinage and be an unlimited legal tender.

"2. That all the profits of coinage shall go to the government, and not to the operator in silver bullion.

"3. That silver dollars or silver bullion, assayed and mint stamped, may be deposited with the assistant treasurer at New York, for which coin certificates may be issued, the same in denomination as United States notes, not below \$10, and that these shall be redeemable on demand in coin or bullion.

"We shall thus secure a paper circulation based on an actual deposit of precious metal, giving us notes as valuable as those of the Bank of England and doing away at once with the dreaded inconvenience of silver on account of bulk and weight.

"We need both gold and silver, and we can have both only by making each the equal of the other. It would not be difficult to show that, in the nations where both have been fully recognized and most widely diffused, the steadiest and most continuous prosperity has been enjoyed—that true form of prosperity which reaches all classes, but which begins with the day-laborer whose toil lays the foundation of the whole superstructure of wealth."

Feed the Nerves

Upon pure, rich blood and you need not fear nervous prostration. Nerves are weak when they are improperly and insufficiently nourished.

Pure blood is their proper food, and pure blood comes by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is the greatest and best nerve tonic. It also builds up the whole system.

Hood's Pills are the favorite family cathartic, easy to take, easy to operate.

Here,

There and Everywhere!

Fancy striped Crash Tow Linen, thirty inches wide, 10c. a yard.

Ladies' fast color Shirt Waists, 25c.

Colored Figured Mohair, 25c. a yard.

Black Mohairs, 25c. and 59c. a yard.

Large Cream Bath Towels, 15c. each.

10-4 Linen Sheetings, very fine quality, \$1.25 a yard.

Cream and white Table Damask, 72 inches, 50c. and 75c. a yard.

White Pique, 12½c. a yard.

Heavy Brown Cotton, 5c.

White Plaid India Linen, 10c. a yard.

Handsome Embroidered Night Shirts, 50c., 75c.

Longest extension Brass Curtain Rods, 25c. a pair.

Black and colored lining Silks, thirty-eight inches wide, 50c.

Eighteen-inch Down Pillows, 60c.

Jones Long Cloth, 10c., 12½c. a yard.

Fancy Ribbons, 10c., 15c., 20c. a yard.

Ingrain Art Squares, all wool, 3½x4 yd., \$6.50.

Good white India Linen, 7½c. a yard.

Bretpins, silver, gilt and jet, 15c.

Ingrain Carpet, 25c. a yard.

Glass Toweling, all linen, 10c. a yard.

All 15c. and 18c. Dimities, 10c. a yard.

Japanese Gold Cloth Drapery, 15c. per yard.

6-4 Floor Oilcloth, good value, 20c. a yard.

Extra quality Cotton Warp Mattings, 22c., were 29c.

See our 50c. Percale Shirt Waists, early season price, \$1.00.

Hemutway's Knitting and Embroidery Silks, all colors, 5c. a spool.

Pure White Pearl Buttons, 5c. a dozen.

Furniture Tapestry, 52 inches, 50c.

Embroidery Skein silk, 3½c.

D. HUNT & SON.

The Best Dollar

LASTS LONGEST, AND WE GIVE THE
BEST DOLLAR'S WORTH

OUR CHINA AND QUEENSWARE

Are guaranteed to be precisely as represented; the dollars paid for it last because the goods last. We are making special drives on Chamber Sets this week. Call in.

C. D. RUSSELL & CO., "The Chinamen."

PERSONAL.

Judge Cole has returned from Greenup.

Mrs. Rev. Maurice L. Waller and daughter, Miss Lillie, left for their home at Lebanon Friday.

Miss Phoebe Marshall entertained in honor of Rev. and Mrs. Sims, of this city, on Wednesday.

Bourbon News: "Miss Sallie Rains, of Maysville, and Miss Ida Collins are guests of Miss Louie Bruer."

Lexington Herald: "Miss Strode, of Maysville, is the guest of Miss Mamie Moss, at Mr. T. G. Calvert's."

Miss Mayme Archdeacon is at home after a pleasant visit to Mrs. Miles McGrath, of Merino street, Lexington.

Mrs. Geo. Beasley and children and Miss Mary Morris have returned from a visit to James W. Fleming, of Flemingsburg.

Mrs. Anna Threlkeld returned last night from a visit at Morning View, accompanied by her grandson, Roy Threlkeld.

Miss Mamie Gaines will make her home with Miss Mary Forman at Washington during the absence of Rev. W. T. Spears in Tennessee.

Miss

IN CYCLE CIRCLES.

What is Transpiring in Local Wheeldom.
The New Recruits—The National
L. A. W. Meet.

THOUSANDS OF 'EM.
On ship of State, sail on and plow
The waters with thy keel!
We need have no more fears for now
The woman's at the wheel.

MISS INDEPENDENCE.
The modern girl don't need a beau
To take her where she'd like,
For now she paddles her own canoe,
Since she's learned to pedal a "bike."

THE WHEEL IN WAR.
If bicycles should go to war,
Could they withstand, slack?
The awful brunt, nor qual before
The fierce point of at-tack?"

A MENTAL DISTRESS.
If any one inquires
Of a 'cyclist, he will find,
That the things that puncture tires
Are a "tacks" upon his mind.

A PRETTY EVEN RACE.
There's not a lot in life 'tis found
But some advantage it reveals.
While he who proudly rides is bound
To keep the road and go around,
The walker cuts across the fields.

IT'S A WISE MAN THAT TAKES ADVICE.
A man on a wheel, got caught in the rain,
Ev'ry instant his clothing got wetter:
A passerby said, with what he thought wit,
"For conveyance a boat would be better."

A smile chased away the bloom from his face:
"I wish I had thought of it sooner,
That fellow's advice is too good to be lost,"
so he went and purchased a schooner.

LOCALISMS.

A re-tired bicycle may yet be in active service.

To-day is the date of the great bicycle parade at Cincinnati.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Martin are among the new recruits.

Messrs. Barkley, Holmes and Outten will spend Sunday at West Union.

Col. Robt. Bissett is one of the new enthusiasts. He requires the entire track at the park.

Messrs. Holmes, Outten, Wells, Boyer, Barkley, S. Egnew and Lilleston wheeled to Ruggles Sunday.

The wheel is recommended for convalescents. Lots of men ride who do not appear to be able to sit.

Owing to the bad condition of the roads last Sunday, but few wheelmen attended Ruggles camp meeting.

Mr. L. Roser tells us that it is not necessary for any one to look through the cracks of the fence at the park to see him ride.

All wheelmen desirous of going to Ruggles or Glen Springs Sunday are requested to meet at postoffice corner at 5:30 o'clock.

Messrs. Barkley and Holmes are contemplating raising a subscription to build a cycle path from Aberdeen to West Union, O.

When you meet anybody turn out to your right. When you overtake anybody turn out to your left, if you intend to pass them. This is the rule for all vehicles in this country.

The following party contemplate making the trip to Louisville on their wheels, leaving Sunday morning: Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Kackley, Dr. and Mrs. Smoot, Ed. Nesbitt, Mrs. Tom Russell and Mrs. Walter Watson. HAMILTON.

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whisky nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old people find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents per bottle at J. James Wood's drug store.

CONSTABLE DAWSON arrested Bill McKee, colored, yesterday, who is wanted in Fleming for shooting and wounding a man named Roby. The trouble occurred at Sherburne. The Marshal of Flemingsburg came down last night after McKee.

Ice cream soda at Armstrong's.

HOME grown melons,—Calhoun's.

Ice cream soda, phosphates and crushed fruits at Ray's fountain, next door to Postoffice.

MISS KATE BLATTERMAN will teach piano and theory of music at No. 15 West Fourth street, beginning September 7th.

LESLIE County teachers, at their institute this week, adopted resolutions condemning the Hiles Compulsory Education bill.

ALL persons owing Hopper & Co. will please call and settle, as claims not paid before September 1st will be given to collector.

BORG, Thursday, to the wife of Mr. James Dunn, a fine son. They are with Mrs. Dunn's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bona, of Lexington.

JOHN KARIGOZIAN, a native Armenian, will occupy the pulpit at Mitchell Chapel to-morrow at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Come out and hear him talk of his suffering people.

L. ROBINSON.

BICYCLES of superior design and workmanship at Ballenger's. You want the best when you get a wheel. He also has a full line of the Deuber-Hampden watches.

To ACCOMMODATE those who wish to attend camp meeting, Mr. Sam Pollitt will leave Maysville with his bus at 6 a. m. next Sunday for Ruggles, returning in the evening.

MISS EUNICE HUFFY, of the Bee Hive, was taken suddenly ill yesterday evening and was compelled to remain at the store several hours before she could be removed to her home.

ROBERT BUCKLER, of Mt. Olivet, has resigned as the Republican candidate for elector in this district. He is County Attorney of Robertson, and thinks he is not eligible as elector.

THE Ladies' Missionary Society of the Maysville District M. E. Church, South, meets at Germantown on Saturday and Sunday, August 29th and 30th, opening Friday night, August 28th.

W. M. WELLS, colored aged forty seven, dropped dead while working in Mr. Garland Bullock's tobacco patch near Lexington Thursday morning. Coroner Molloy attributed his death to the intense heat.

THE funeral of the late J. K. Edgington will occur at Mitchell Chapel at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon, and will be conducted by the pastor, Rev. L. Robinson. The services will be under the auspices of Washington Camp, P. O. S. A.

THE annual convention of the Kentucky Sunday School Union will be held at Owensboro, August 25th and 27th, inclusive. The program in full will be published by the BULLETIN in a few days. Apply to John Duley, President, or E. Swift, Secretary, Mason County Branch, for any information.

THE Chesapeake and Ohio's gross earnings for the fourth week of July were \$267,280.17, an increase of \$880.58 over those for the corresponding week of last year. For the month of July the C. and O. earned \$837,015.74, being an increase of \$56,974.69 as compared with the earnings for July of last year.

LOUISVILLE Post: "R. W. Christian, a colored Democrat, formerly of Louisville, attempted to make a free silver speech at a Republican rally in Murfreesboro, Tenn., last Saturday and was assaulted by a crowd of negroes. A small riot ensued, and several heads were broken. Officers had to restore order by force. Christian finally spoke."

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. James Wood.

MAYSVILLE WON.

The Boys Had An Easy Time at Mt. Sterling Friday—Interesting Base Ball News.

Special to BULLETIN.

Mt. STERLING, Ky., August 7, 1896.—Maysville 10, Mt. Sterling 5.

Newton pitched about as he pleased, and could easily have shut out his opponents.

Wood and Schaeffer were in the points for Mt. Sterling.

Shepherd will pitch Saturday morning.

Will arrive home Saturday night.

Cox.

LOUISVILLES MONDAY.

Don't miss the game next Monday afternoon between the Maysvilles and the Louisville league club.

"Pet" Scott, of Lexington, one of the umpires of the Blue Grass League, came into possession of a fortune of \$38,000 this week.

Maysville has an engagement to play the Louisville league club here next Monday, but Lexington is trying to get the Kernels to break their contract.

The Mt. Sterling team has signed Will Ranson, second baseman, and Ben Shafer, a catcher, of Cincinnati, and a third baseman whose name could not be learned. They are also after pitcher Hieberger.

Manager Shinners says the Paris team will be strengthened in a day or so by the arrival of four new players—John Hileman, Wetterer, Brady and Boone. He is determined to have a good team if the players can be secured, says the News.

There will be an interesting game at the park this afternoon between the Wyandottes and Pikers. There has been considerable rivalry between these teams, each team winning two games. Go out and see the game; it costs nothing. Batteries: Pollitt and Kenny, McNamara and Hassamer.

To Cleanse the System, Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently overcome habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

JAMES M. PLUMMER, aged sixty-five, died suddenly Thursday at Flemingsburg.

SMITH CLARKE and Miss Sue Thorn, both of Millersburg, were married Thursday afternoon at the Hotel Windsor, Paris, by Rev. Dr. E. H. Rutherford. The groom is a son of Mr. E. P. Clark.

THE Bracken Association of Baptists was in session at Mt. Pisgah Church, Fleming County, this week. The first meeting of this Association was held 1799 in Bracken; number of churches reported then, 8; total number of members, 539. The Association now embraces twenty-five churches, with a membership of about 4,000.

REV. D. D. CHAPIN has returned from Sewanee, Tenn., and there will be services at the Church of the Nativity tomorrow as follows: 10:30 a. m., Litany, sermon and Holy Communion; 7:30 p. m., Evening Prayer and sermon. In the chapel of the church the Union Young People's Societies will hold their services at 6:30 o'clock promptly. Subject, "Conquest of Temptation," Eph. 6th chapter, 10-18 verses. Come out and enjoy the services.

The Decatur correspondent of the Ripley Bee says: "We are of the opinion that John W. Miller is right about the ancestors of Wm. Jennings Bryan hailing from Clayton, Adams County, a suburb of Maysville, Ky. Mr. Bryan's biographer also says that his grand parents moved from near Maysville, Ky., to Illinois. Our oldest people say that about eighty years ago George Bryan owned a large tract of land around Clayton. As for the Jennings, there was in early times a Solomon Jennings who tarried in Byrd township to educate his boys. We believe he came from Delaware. Later one of his boys was a very competent Commissioner of Brown County six years."

Shirt Waist

SALE.

LAST and GREATEST CUT.

75c. Waists at 38c.; \$1.00 Waists at 50c.; \$1.25 Waists with detached cuffs and collars, 63c.

Fast and Stainless Hosiery

is an absolute necessity in hot weather. We have it for

LADIES,
GENTLEMEN,
CHILDREN,



at 10, 15, 25 and 35c., and every pair is fully guaranteed.

BROWNING & CO.

**SPECIAL
SALE**
Of Infants' Children's and Misses'
Tan and Black & & & &
SLIPPERS;
also Ladies' Slippers of all kinds, at
THE PROGRESS



The Centre of Trade in Shoes

Hereabout is our establishment. This is a thing more easily seen than told and is no sooner seen than recognized. Nothing looks its worth and value so plainly and undeniably as a Shoe. Our Shoes tell their superiority so eloquently and persuasively that to see them is to decide to wear them. The kind of a Shoe you want does not signify. We carry all sorts and kinds and sizes except poor Shoes, and can fit any foot. Our prices are right.

F. B. RANSON & CO.

P. O. S. of A. Notice.

All members of Washington Camp No. 3, P. O. S. of A., are requested to assemble at their hall to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon at 1:30 o'clock to attend the funeral of our brother, J. K. Edgington. By order of President.

W. R. RUDY, Recording Sec.

WHEN the thermometer is above 90° what is more refreshing than a glass of soda below freezing? At Chenoweth's drug store.

MASSES at St Patrick's Church to-morrow at 7, 8:30 and 10 a. m.

PURIFY your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which will give you an appetite, tone your stomach and strengthen your nerves.

White Kid

Strap Sandals!

J. HENRY PECOR.

The Bee Hive!



The Bee Hive!

GENUINE JAPANESE BAMBOO PORCH SCREENS, two sizes, 6x6 feet and 8x8 feet, at the special price of 2 cents per square foot. & & & & & & & & &

A very fortunate purchase enables us to offer you this very useful article at considerably less than one-half price. LADIES' DRESS DUCK SKIRTS, made of the best quality Belfast Duck, color white, cut very full, at 85 cents each. The material is worth more.

ROSENAU BROS.,

PROPRIETORS OF

THE BEE HIVE.

FARM GARDEN

A PORTABLE FENCE.

It Is For the Poultry Yard and May Be Constructed of Laths.

A portable fence enables the poultry man to make a quick change of yard and is otherwise a great convenience. A plan illustrated in Farm and Fireside may be made of common plastering lath, the same as any ordinary stationary fence is built, except the panels are not fastened to the posts. The main pieces for the panels may be 1 by 6 inch stuff, and about 12 feet in length will be most convenient. The laths are

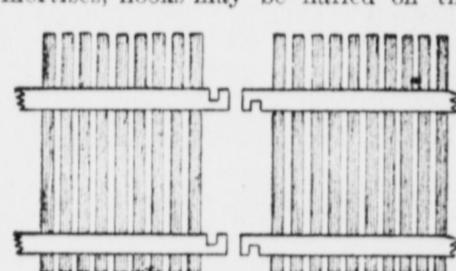


nailed across the strips of boards so they will project a foot above the top one and three inches below the bottom strip. Three inches on each end of the strips should be left without any laths nailed on. This is to rest on the triangular supports. The construction of these supports is shown in Fig. 1.

A convenient material out of which to make them is 1½ by 3 inch stuff, but 2 by 4 inch will answer as well. These are halved together where they meet at the top and a piece of 1 by 4 or 1 by 6 inch board nailed across near the bottom, with a notch cut in the upper edge. The bottom piece of the panel rests in this notch, and the top piece rests just above the cross at the top of the support. The projections on the lower side of the board crosspiece are to support the upper edge of the bottom boards of the fence. The fence can be made any height.

One support holds one end of two panels, and the projecting ends lapping by each other in the supports. If there is danger of the fence being blown over by high winds, it may be supported by driving a piece of board into the ground by the side of the supports, at the foot of each, and driving a nail through the support; or a flat stake may be driven into the ground over the top of the support, in a standing direction. The former will be most secure, however. In setting up the fence, care should be taken that the fence may settle without resting on the bottom boards, otherwise it will tip to one side. The bottom board may be omitted entirely, if desired, however, and the fence built on the full height of lath. But if one is located where there is great danger of high winds, he may still have a secure fence built with stationary posts and movable panels, as a team can work around posts without great inconvenience. Where round posts are used, they may be mortised, as shown in Fig. 2, using the same style of panels as described. The mortises are cut so that the projecting end of the panels will rest in the bottom of each when the fence is put up. Cleats may be nailed on each side of the posts at the bottom to support the bottom boards.

If flat, sawed posts are used, which are too narrow at the top to admit of mortises, hooks may be nailed on the



MOVABLE PANELS.

sides made of inch boards the same width of the posts, Fig. 3. A fence of wire netting may be made so that the netting may be taken down by fastening a strip (about 1½ by 2 inches is a good size) to the posts with two large screws and stapling the netting to these strips. When it is desired to take down the netting, the screws may be taken out and the wire rolled up with strips fastened to it.

Curing Beggarweed Hay.

Most people let it stand too long before cutting, I think, for most all speak of cutting when in full bloom. I always mean to cut mine when it first begins to show bloom, weather permitting. I cut it in the morning and house it before night if it has been a good day. If you have room to pitch it over once after it has been housed two or three days, to give it an airing, it pays to do it. It should not be put in without more drying if the barn is very tight, and not in large quantities, as it may heat and mold. I do not like a tight floor under it, as that stops all chance for the air getting to the bottom.

If in doubt about it not being dry enough to put in the day of cutting, put it in good sized tumbles, and open a little next day, but do not spread it out and put it in early.—Cor. Florida Farmer.

Curing Sugar Cane.

A correspondent of the Texas Farm and Ranch writes:

Cut when in stiff dough, before the fodder begins to burn. Let lay the way the mower left it from 24 to 48 hours if sun shines, longer if not. Rake into hand shocks and let it remain for a week or two, owing to the weather. Make your shocks as high as possible,

not broad, as the sun bleaches it. Make your stack from 10 to 18 feet across at the bottom. In stacking always tramp the center of your stack the most. When it settles, the center will be the highest. Make your stack from 8 to 12 feet in height. Lay a weight across the stack to hold the cap on. Many like it in ricks. I don't. It is too much trouble to cut with a cane knife.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.

A Hardy Forage Plant Worthy of Trial For Fall Pasture.

Many plants of the turnip family withstand frost so well that their growth does not stop until the severest weather. The best of these cruciferous plants for the fall and the early winter pasturing of sheep and cattle is the broad leaved Dwarf Essex rape, which has a stalk and flower like mustard and leaves like those of the turnip, with a root resembling that of the cabbage. Tests at the Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin and other stations have shown that rape may be grown on any soil which will produce corn or wheat, and it does not need warm weather for its perfection. The least desirable soils for rape are stiff clays or impoverished land, while it seems to thrive best on muck soils.

It is necessary to take some pains to secure good seed, as much of the rape seed in the market is worthless for forage purposes. To provide an abundant supply of readily available plant food for the very rapid growth of the rape plant, the soil should be made very mellow. It may be planted at any time during the summer, but early in July gives the best results for sheep pasture. If sown under favorable conditions the third or fourth week in June in Wisconsin, it was ready to feed in August. It does best drilled in rows 30 inches apart and 1 inch deep, using 1 to 2 pounds of seed per acre, put in with a Planet drill. If sown broadcast or if the ground is very dry, 3 to 4 pounds will be required. Thus writes a western correspondent of The American Agriculturist. He adds:

By the middle of September the rape pasture is ready for use, but farm animals should be given a fall feed before being turned into the field. Though it is pre-eminently adapted for fattening lambs, cattle and swine may be pastured on the rape field. It may taint the milk of dairy cows. In Michigan one acre of rape pasture, costing less than \$3, has fed nine lambs for seven weeks, producing an average gain in each lamb of 21 pounds. Even better results were had in Wisconsin. It has been successfully grown and fed at the Ontario agricultural college for five seasons, an average acre supplying food for 15 lambs or one heavy steer during the pasturing period of from two to three months. At the Minnesota experiment station rape has been compared with timothy hay for feeding sheep. The increase in live weight indicated that two-thirds of an acre of rape was worth a ton of timothy hay for feeding sheep. This hardy forage plant is worthy of trial for fall and winter pasture, as it adds a profitable crop to the usual rotation and prolongs the period for pasturing.

In the Apiary.

Some beekeepers use a trap at the entrance of the hive. This trap allows the workers to pass, but catches and holds the queen when the bees swarm. A new hive is placed upon the old stand when a swarm comes out and the old one moved to a new place. The bees, not finding the queen with them, return to their old location and enter the new hive, supposing it their own home, and as they are going in the queen is released and goes in with them. Thus they are really led to hive themselves.

Agricultural Colleges and Stations.

The executive committee of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, having carefully considered the place and time of holding the next annual convention of the association, has unanimously voted to call it at Washington, Nov. 10. The formal call for the convention will be duly issued. The section on entomology and the section on mechanic arts are designated to furnish parts of the programme for the general sessions.

Making Beehives.

Nowadays hives are made so cheap and good that you cannot afford to make them yourself. You couldn't earn 50 cents a day at it. Send to the nearest dealer in bee supplies and get a movable frame hive. Whether you will do best to get a ten frame or an eight frame hive is a question. Perhaps you might best try an eight frame hive and if that doesn't give room enough you can use two stories. Beehives are made of pine.

Iowa Homestead.

The latest addition to the National Woman's Press Association is the auxiliary recently formed in Pennsylvania and known as the Penn Woman's Press Association. The object of the association is to encourage and advance literary work among women, to promote fraternal intercourse and to secure the advantages that arise from organized effort. The meetings are held on alternate Thursday evenings at a hotel in Philadelphia. The association is officered as follows: President, Mrs. A. R. E. Nesbitt; vice president, Miss Elizabeth C. Storey; secretary, Mrs. E. P. Mustin; treasurer, Mrs. C. F. Weber.

Madison, Mo., has a woman barber who is so successful she's driven all other barbers out of town.

MINUTE MEN TO THE RESCUE.

Interesting Stories of the Attack at Petersburg—Account of General "Baldy" Smith's Assault.

The importance of the beautiful little city of Petersburg, Virginia, which was first attacked June 9, 1864, seems to have been overlooked for a time in the Federal deliberations, although McClellan pointed out in 1862 that the war would be ended there. The attack of June 9 was a feeble one. There was little to oppose it, but the little was effective. General Butler had a force "bottled up" and inactive on the James above Petersburg, while Grant, with the main force aiming at Richmond, lay at Cold Harbor. At City Point, on the James, below Butler's position, General Kautz was in bivouac with two small brigades of cavalry.

Butler detached 3,000 infantry under Gilmore to join Kautz in a night march on Petersburg. The columns headed for the city on the east by two roads, the Courthouse road and the Jerusalem plank road. Gilmore took the Courthouse road and halted in front of the enemy's intrenchments. Kautz galloped along GENERAL KAUTZ the Jerusalem road until he encountered Confederate artillery posted behind small embankments called lunettes. The main Confederate force in the works at Petersburg consisted of Wise's brigade of 2,400 men. It was posted in front of Gilmore; hence Kautz expected to surprise and overrun the slender guard on the plank road.

At the first appearance of the Federal cavalry on the Jerusalem road on the morning of the 9th the alarm bells were rung in Petersburg, a signal of danger to call to arms the local defenders of the city. They consisted of old men and boys armed with fowling pieces and pistols. Even the jails and hospitals had been emptied of convicts and convalescents, who were transformed into soldiers as "penitents" and "patients." The unique militia which was to save Petersburg and compel Grant to expend ten months in siege fought that day under the veteran General James R. Colston, who happened to be in the city. He placed the "penitents" and "patients" in the lunettes on the plank road. Kautz's men moved up cautiously, skirmishing well to the front. About 10 o'clock a.m. they carried the lunettes by a mounted charge. General Colston, as he says, had about 225 militiamen at the point attacked, and they stood to the work until about one-fourth of them had been shot down and their position enveloped on three sides by Kautz's troopers.

Colston withdrew his militia to a line at the waterworks, nearer the city, where he was re-enforced by a brigade of cavalry and a battery in position. Meanwhile Gilmore had retired from the Courthouse road, leaving Kautz alone to contend with the forces poured into the city from the Confederate camps on the James.

June 15, Gen. "Baldy" Smith, with the Eighteenth corps, numbering 10,000 men, opened the battle of Petersburg in deadly earnest. Smith marched his troops direct from the battlefield of Cold Harbor to the south bank of the James. On the march he received orders from Grant to storm the defenses of Petersburg on the east side. At the same time Hancock was ordered to march his Second corps from Cold Harbor and support Smith.

Smith encountered the Confederates behind strong intrenchments as soon as he crossed the James. In the course of the day he carried by storm seven fortified batteries and a mile and a half of infantry parapets. From prisoners taken Smith learned that Confederate reinforcements were marching into Petersburg from the army lines up the James. He also learned for the first time that Hancock was marching to the field. At nightfall on the 15th Hancock's column was six miles from Smith's bivouac.

This failure to capture Petersburg on the 15th gave rise to much controversy, the late arrival of Hancock's corps being cited as the cause. The distance from the point where Hancock landed his troops that morning to Smith's camp was 15 miles. His instructions were to move up to a certain position on the City Point and Petersburg railroad, near Petersburg. That point proved to be within the Confederate lines. Hancock received his orders through General Meade, who was at Cold Harbor, in front of Richmond. Smith received his instructions through Butler, who was also absent from the scene, at Bermuda Hundred. In his report Hancock said that he didn't know until after 5 o'clock p.m., the 15th, that Smith was to attack the enemy's works.

On the Confederate side the defense of Petersburg at the outset was left to chance. Lee and the Confederate authorities in Richmond believed that the Federal demonstrations on the Appomattox were a feint to cover an attack on Richmond. Beauregard, to whom was intrusted the defense of Richmond on the south, made Petersburg his especial care. When he saw the gathering of Federal forces on the Appomattox and lower James, he urged upon Lee the opinion that Petersburg was to be the next object of Grant's attack. So sanguine was he that on the 14th he stripped the lines

at Bermuda Hundred, which held Butler in his bottle, leaving a light guard there and marched a division to Petersburg in time to check Smith on the 15th. Next morning he had 14,000 men well entrenched on the Appomattox.

CADET JOHNNY SULLIVAN.

A West Point Youngster Who Is In No Great Danger of Being Hazed.

Speaking of the recent hazing outbreak at the United States Military Academy, West Point, in which several plebes, or members of the entering class, were rather roughly used, one of the prominent members of the Southern Athletic club said the other day:

"Well, you can just bet any of your spare coin that those hazers will not tackle one little plebe—that is, if they know when they are well off. You know who I mean, Cadet John P. Sullivan. Will they haze him? I don't think."

And the sportive clubman smiled knowingly as he thought of the havoc that might be wrought in the ranks of the cadet corps should any attempt be made to impose upon his popular associate.

The other members present agreed unanimously with the speaker's views, and some suggested that if any attempts were made to haze little Johnny the custom might be brought to a sudden stop. Those interested in athletics in New Orleans will recognize the significance of the remarks when they bring to mind the great hammer thrower and weight tosser of the Southern Athletic club, who for the past few years has held the record for the south.

John P. Sullivan, who is a cadet at West Point, is no little boy, although young in years. He stands over six feet and weighs a little over 200 pounds. Every muscle in his brawny body is trained to great development, and his feet of hurling a 16 pound hammer 110 feet stamps him as one of the strong men of the country. Cadet Sullivan has also had several years' training in the gentle game of football, and he is well able to take care of himself in any and all situations. Moreover, he is a very good boxer. Take it all in all, Cadet Sullivan bids fair to make a most efficient army officer, one who can fight when the necessity comes. Meanwhile his clubmates in New Orleans are waiting to hear of the casualties when some of the swell headed upper class men attempt to haze little Johnny.

It is perhaps needless to add that in the list of this year's plebes who have suffered the indignities of hazing the name of Cadet Sullivan will not appear. There are reasons.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A VANDERBILT STORY.

Cornelius Preferred to Draw His Salary to Taking a Trip.

Mr. Vanderbilt is a victim not only to paralysis and fabrication, but to reminiscence as well.

The old chappie who remembers the old commodore and knew William H. Vanderbilt is a victim not only to reminiscence as well.

One of these has come to me, and, for all I know, may be quite as big a lie as the story of the row that led to the paralytic stroke, but it is not so malicious, and so I will repeat it.

When the present head of the house that—I mean of—Vanderbilt was a young man, he was a clerk in a banking house. That much is true, at any rate.

His grandfather, the old commodore, was about to make his famous trip on the steamship Vanderbilt and asked Cornel to accompany him.

Cornel was anxious to go and sought permission of the president of the bank in which he worked.

"Of course you can go," said the bank president, "but your salary will stop while you are away."

This caused Cornel to hesitate and to ponder with the result that he declined his grandfather's invitation and staid at home to draw the salary.

It is said the old commodore was so delighted with this evidence of Vanderbilt blood that he at once accepted Cornel as his favorite grandson and laid the way for his accession to the head of the house.—Cholly Knickerbocker in New York Recorder.

MIRRORS IN GLOVES.

A Novelty That Promises to Become Dear to Women.

A mirror in the palm of a glove is the latest novelty. With its assistance its owner is enabled to be sure that her bonnet is on straight and also that her curls are in perfect order. She can likewise ascertain if her bow is at the most becoming angle at the proper time.

All these things and a hundred others important from the feminine point of view she can find out on the street without attracting the attention of passersby with the aid of this simple contrivance.

The inventor of this device has so arranged the little looking glass in the palm of the glove as not to interfere with the shutting of the hand. He has likewise taken the precaution of putting it in the left hand glove, so that when its owner shakes hands with a friend it will not be observed.

It is not the fair sex alone that will find this ingenious contrivance useful. Men are quite as vain as women, so the latter claim, and will be seen by any observer to look at themselves in every mirror they pass on the streets.—New York Journal.

For removing grease stains on matting try wetting the spot with alcohol and then rubbing with white castile soap. Let the soap dry and then wash it off with warm salt water.

At Ruggles'

Camp Ground.

SATURDAY, JULY 4th, at 10:30 a.m., the following privileges will be let to the best bidder: Hotel, Confectionery, Station, Baggage Room, Dining Room, Library, Board Room, with the right to reject any or all bids. The meetings on these beautiful and much improved grounds will be held beginning July 25th and closing on August 9th. Eminent Divines will be present. Rev. A. B. Leonard, of Ashland; Rev. Thomas Hanford, of Covington; Rev. M. Swadener, of Cincinnati, O., and the ministers of the Covington and Ashland districts are expected to be present. The singing will be in charge of Prof. J. G. Crabtree, of Ashland, assisted by a company of choirs consisting of Chlorides and Sulphates of Magnesia, Sodium and Potassium; Insoluble Salts, 0.44 to the liter, consisting of Calcium Carbonates with traces of Iron. The meetings will be in charge of Revs. G. R. Frenger and J. G. Dover, Presiding Elders of the Covington, Maysville and Ashland districts. If you desire tents write

I. M. LANE, Maysville, Ky.

SPECIAL DAYS.

EWORTH and Junior League Days, July 30 and 31. Earnest workers will be present; Old Soldiers' Day, August 4th; address by Rev. W. H. W. Reese, of Cincinnati, O. Temperance Day, August 6th; address by Rev. G. W. Young, of Richmond, Ky., and Rev. W. G. Bradford.

VALUABLE

Investment PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A large, two-story double tenement house, constructed of the best material, containing twelve large, light rooms, water &c. All practically new, costing \$3,300. Situated on East Fourth street in Maysville, Ky., which rents for \$24 per month. Is offered upon the following easy terms to a responsible party: For

\$2,000,

Payable in 100 monthly installments of \$20 each with interest at 4 per cent. It will be seen that the rent in 100 months will pay for the property.

For inspection of the property and further information see J. N. KEHOE, Court street, Maysville, Ky.

FARM FOR SALE

Situated on the Maysville and Burtonville turnpike,

A SKETCH OF ARTHUR SEWALL

Democratic Candidate For
Vice President.

BUSINESS AND POLITICAL CAREER

Of Revolutionary Stock and a Shipbuilder.

A Type of the New England Business Man—He Began Life as an Apprentice. The Great Apostle of Wooden Ships—His Wife Is an Artist, and One of His Sons Is a Republican—Mr. Sewall's Plain Words About Free Coinage.

Arthur Sewall of Bath, Me., the Democratic nominee for vice president, is better known as a man of business than as a politician, although for many years past he has taken prominent part in the councils of the Democratic party. He is a type of the New England business and social magnate as developed in the rough, hard working communities of Maine.

The elder Sewall was a shipbuilder in Bath, Me., in the early years of the century, and his son Arthur succeeded to the business.

They are an old and illustrious family, coming to this country from Coventry, England, in 1634.

In the colonial times the Sewalls were prominent in public affairs always. Dummer Sewall, grandfather of the present Arthur, went to Maine in 1762 and purchased the tract of land wherein now stand the Sewall homes and shipyards.

William D. Sewall, a son of Dummer

was the first shipwright of the family, beginning with his first ship in 1823. He always built for himself, and, as a rule, besides continuing to own the vessels, some member of the family captained them until the number became too numerous for the family to supply with officers.

In 1882 he graduated with high honors and immediately thereafter entered the Harvard law school, where he completed the full three years' course and received the degree of LL. B. In March, 1887, he became consul general at Apia, Samoa. In that position he came into national prominence. The affairs in Samoa at that time were very complicated. Germany wanted to exercise a protectorate over the islands, which would have resulted in her annexing the best of them. England and the United States wanted a native government.

Harold Sewall soon attracted attention by his official course. He was finally summoned to Washington by Secretary Bayard and frequently appeared before the senate committee on foreign relations. He testified so freely and fully before that committee that Secretary Bayard requested his resignation on the ground that his openly expressed views on Samoan affairs did not agree with those of the state department. His resignation was tendered and accepted.

The wife of the vice presidential nominee is a woman of rare mental attainments. She is possessed of an artistic temperament and great ability as a painter, to which a large collection of water colors and landscape photographs made by her on two continents bears witness.

Mrs. Sewall was educated at a then famous fitting school in Ipswich and afterward traveled in England, remaining abroad for a considerable time. Gifted with the power of observation and with the ability to recognize the interesting, her reminiscences of Eu-

ropean life are charming whenever they are called up in the companionship of her intimate friends.

Though her health has not been good for several years, she is in no sense an invalid.

Mrs. Sewall has been a student and a wide reader and is proficient in French, which has always been a favorite language with her. She is thoroughly acquainted with this country, having visited every part of it. She has crossed to the Pacific on every transcontinental line, and her camera has caught for her bits of scenery in almost every corner of the land. She is an expert amateur photographer and has received diplomas for her work in Paris, New York and Boston.

Although his hair and mustache are slightly tinged with gray, the wrinkles of age have scarcely made their appearance upon his face, and he looks ten years younger than he really is. He has strong, massive features; full, penetrating eyes, and a large, stalwart figure, that seems as solid as a wall of rock. He is highly esteemed by his neighbors, who say of him that he is an ideal citizen and a firm friend.

In 1859 Mr. Sewall married Emily Duncan Crooker, daughter of a prominent citizen of Bath. Three children were born to them—Harold M. Sewall, former consul general to Samoa; William D. Sewall, a junior member of the shipbuilding firm, and Dummer Sewall, who died in infancy. Harold Sewall was sent to Samoa at the time of the Samoan outbreak by President Cleveland.

Sewall's Republican Son.

The political course of Harold M. Sewall has been somewhat peculiar. From an active and enthusiastic Democrat he has become a rampant Republican. This change of front was said to have been a result of what he considered the party's failure in administration. Young Sewall was one of the leaders of the Reed delegation at St. Louis and is one of the leaders of the Young Republican movement in Maine. His name will always be mentioned in con-

nection with men is plain spoken and direct. He possesses few of the graces of the orator, but he looks into the eyes of those to whom he addresses himself and the matter as well as the method of his speech is sincere and convincing. An excellent example of the simplicity of his language and his fidelity to the principles of his party can be found in his words when told of his nomination for the vice presidency:

"I am an intense silver man. I believe in the principle thoroughly. I am not second to our leader in my advocacy of free silver. I have had heartfelt convictions on the subject for a long time. It is the relief that the people demand, and the Democratic party is the party to give it to them. The Democratic party is the party of the many and not of the few."

"I endorse every word of the platform, but my whole life and soul are wrapped up in the free coinage of silver policy there expressed. It is the only remedy of the prevailing distress. I want to see the legislation of 1873 repealed. That is the height of my ambition."

RUFÉ EISELE'S BILLIARD BALLS.

They Were Not Ivory or Celluloid and Were Never Turned.

"How does it come that you have red, white and blue billiard balls?" asked the whip salesman of Rufé Eisele, who keeps the Brant House at Sloop Creek.

"Tis kinder extraordinary, ain't it?" said Rufé. "But somehow or another extraordinary things happen down here. You wouldn't believe it if I told you that I had them balls before I had the table. I bought the table for \$40 from Bart Greenleaf, and he won it at a raffle up to Asbury. That table's worth plan \$250, and the balls is just a gift of nature—come by a special act of Providence, you might say. You never see balls just like them before. They ain't ivory, and they ain't celluloid. If they was celluloid, they wouldn't be here now. They ain't this patent putty composition that they make cheap pool balls of either. Just what they are I ain't prepared to say, and I spect that the nature of the material these were made from is changed from what it was at first."

"I'll tell you how I come by 'em, and you'll learn what extraordinary things can happen down hereways. A year ago the 13th of June there was a party of Brooklyn fellows down here, and they set out for a good time. They fetched cards and chips with them and 'lowed to play poker until 4 o'clock in the morning and then go fishing. I sat up with them and took a hand in the game. We were setting at that round table, and it was pushed over in the corner between them windows. Long about 12 o'clock I was mixing drinks for the crowd, when I heard thunder and mutterin' and see flashes of lightning. I told them fellows they'd better move away from the windows, but they laughed at me."

"One fellow had been winning right straight along. He had a big pile of chips in front of him, and they was in his way. So he began stacking them up according to color and laid 25 of each kind in stacks side by side on the window sill. Meanwhile the storm broke and the lightning played hob around the house. The party got kinder scared and jumped up promptly when I proposed to all to go to the bar and have a drink. I was just setting out the glasses when there was a swish of lightning that turned the whole air blue. I didn't hear any thunder, but I see big balls of fire dancing round the room, and one of them hit me right on the breast and knocked me down behind the bar. Every man in the room was hit plumb in the gizzard with a ball of fire and knocked flat. I don't know how long it was before we all come to and took our drinks, but I do know that the storm had passed. I looked round and was surprised to find that nothing had been hurt. After the fellows all took their drinks they wanted to play poker again and started for the table. There the fellow that had won most of the chips put up a holler about them. He said somebody had got 'em."

"I didn't b'lieve that possible, and I told him that the lightning had probably knocked them off the window sill. Then he looked on the floor under the table and said, 'I don't see no chips, but here's a billiard ball,' and he picked up a red ball. Now I never had a billiard ball in my house before, and I thought that he was playing a trick on me until one of the other fellows moved his feet and rolled a white ball out on the floor. I picked it up and found it was hot. A minute later Ike Hicks gave a whoop and held up a blue billiard ball, saying it was the first he ever seen in his life. Then it come to us all at once that the lightning had struck them poker chips and melted 'em into solid balls. P'raps they ain't quite as regular as some, but they answer all our purposes."—New York Sun.

Miss Sophia B. Wright.

Miss Sophia B. Wright, who founded and is yet at the head of the Home institute in New Orleans, takes a high rank among generous and courageous southern women who have helped poor children and working people to educate themselves for higher vocations and better fields of usefulness in life. Miss Wright has so enlarged the institute that it has both day and night schools and is now accommodating 350 pupils.

Those who are able to pay something do so, but those too poor to spare any part of their scanty earnings are admitted free. Miss Wright is one of the most energetic workers in the temperance field.—Woman's Journal.

TO BURN UP \$50,000.

THE GOVERNMENT WILL TEST A NEW EXPLOSIVE SHELL.

Each Discharge Will Cost \$600—To Be Loaded With Four Hundred Pounds of Gun Cotton—Sufficient to Wreck a Battleship—A Detailed Description.

Think of a single shell whose power is sufficient to wreck the battleship Indiana!

That is the projectile the government is going to spend \$50,000 in testing at the Indian Head proving grounds, a few miles below Washington. The inventor claims no war vessel exists that would not be demolished by his device, once it gained entrance.

Every time one of these shells is fired during the government test it will cost \$600. So the \$50,000 set aside won't last a great while after all.

The shells in use at the present time are huge hollow conical bullets of steel. Inside is the "bursting" charge of powder. The steel is very thick, in order that the shell may not be crushed as it leaves the gun. Consequently the cavity is so small that it will not contain a large charge. Of course, the bigger the charge the greater the damage done by the shell when it bursts.

The new kind of shell has thin walls and a large cavity for the bursting charge. The inventor claims that it will not be broken by the discharge from the gun, owing to a certain and very important modification. An ordinary shell is encircled at its rear end by a ring of copper, which is of greater diameter than the conical projectile. When the latter is fired, the soft copper is pressed into the grooves of the rifling on the interior of the bore, and in this way the shell acquires the rotary motion necessary to make it go straight to the mark. The inventor's idea is to place the copper ring around the front end of the projectile instead of at the rear. This modification, he asserts, will keep the shell from breaking up.

The new shell is not to be loaded with powder, but with gun cotton, one of the most powerful of high explosives. European nations for some time past have been making experiments with a view to the use of high explosives in shells, for the sake of their greater power and superior destructiveness. Gun cotton is very expensive, costing about 70 cents a pound; but cost is not considered an object nowadays in warfare. The shells fired at Indian Head will cost \$300 each unloaded, because they have to be specially made after a novel pattern. Each of them will be loaded with 400 pounds of gun cotton, which will come to \$300 more.

Such a projectile will do fearful damage on striking. It is hard to see how a warship, struck fairly by one shell of this kind, could escape very serious if not fatal damage. Imagine a conical bullet a foot in diameter and nearly as tall as a man, filled with the pent up energy represented by 400 pounds of gun cotton! What could resist the force of its explosion? Wreck and carnage would be spread on every side by the release of its infernal contents. It might be compared to the harmless looking vessel in which the wicked genius of the "Arabian Nights" was confined, waiting impatiently to get out and work wholesale destruction.

Ten thousand dollars of the \$50,000 will be spent for the gun which is being prepared for the experiments. An ordinary 13 inch rifle is to be taken for the purpose, in a half finished state. It will be bored out to a caliber of 12 inches rifled, and mounted on a carriage. After the trial is over the gun will be reborred for a caliber of 13 inches and will be placed on one of the battleships which has just been ordered. Shells of other kinds, loaded with high explosives, will be tested by firing them out of the same gun at Indian Head. In every case wet gun cotton will be employed, with a detonator of fulminate of mercury and dry gun cotton.

The explosive shell of the type described carries in its conical point a little contrivance which serves the purpose of a percussion cap. When it strikes the target, a plunger sets off the detonating substances, which explodes the gun cotton. A 12 inch shell of the type described has a smashing energy at a distance of 1,000 yards of 21,000 tons, sufficient to raise the new battleship Kearsarge two feet in the air. On impact its energy is suddenly transformed into heat, raising it to a temperature of thousands of degrees. It becomes white hot and is partly melted.

The explosive shell is not expected to pierce the thick armor of a battleship, but it is able to enter the unprotected ends of the war vessel and make havoc inside. That is one way in which the showers of small, bursting projectiles thrown by rapid fire guns at the battle of the Yalu did such fearful damage. The entering shell works mischief in three ways: It makes a hole, it sets fire to the woodwork all around and it liberates suffocating fumes.

If one of the new style shells effected an entrance into the strongest battleship, the latter would be immediately rendered hors de combat. The warships of the future will have to be absolutely fireproof, inasmuch as it has been proved by the experience of the Yalu fight that all woodwork aboard is likely to be set on fire by the explosive projectiles. No wooden boats can be carried into battle on this account, so that the sea fighter in coming naval battles must literally win or perish.

The new fashioned shells, loaded with gun cotton, will be fired at plates of ship armor eight inches thick, which the navy department had made.



ARTHUR SEWALL.

mer, was the first shipwright of the family, beginning with his first ship in 1823. He always built for himself, and, as a rule, besides continuing to own the vessels, some member of the family captained them until the number became too numerous for the family to supply with officers.

In the 73 years since they began they have turned out 7 brigs, 67 full rigged ships, 17 schooners, 4 barks—all wooden—and in the last few years have turned their attention to steel vessels, of which the Dirigo was the first.

The family had no small fame at one time as being the owners and builders of the largest vessels afloat.

Arthur Sewall was born Nov. 25, 1835. He was educated in the public schools of his native city and entered his father's shipyard as an apprentice. In the course of time he and his brother Edward succeeded to the business. They formed the firm of E. & A. Sewall. This was in the year 1854. When Edward Sewall died, in 1879, the firm name became A. Sewall & Co.

A Fortune Well Won.

By successful management of his various shipping interests Mr. Sewall has amassed a considerable fortune. He is a man of sterling integrity and general worth and has always held a high place socially in the community in which he has lived from childhood.

Mr. Sewall served in the city government as alderman two years. He was director of the Maine Central railroad, and early in the eighties became its president. In 1888 he became president of the Eastern road and continued in that office until after its consolidation with the Boston and Maine, when he was made a director in the latter company. In 1888 he was chosen a member of the national Democratic committee. In 1872 he was present at the Demo-

nation with the late history of Samoa. He was born in Bath in 1860. Having been fitted for college in the public schools of his native town, he entered Harvard university in 1878.

In 1882 he graduated with high honors and immediately thereafter entered the Harvard law school, where he completed the full three years' course and received the degree of LL. B. In March, 1887, he became consul general at Apia, Samoa. In that position he came into national prominence. The affairs in Samoa at that time were very complicated. Germany wanted to exercise a protectorate over the islands, which would have resulted in her annexing the best of them. England and the United States wanted a native government.

He said in 1894: "We will yet build as many steel ships as we have wooden ones if congress will only continue to keep out foreign ships from competition in our own trade with those built on this side. I would like to see all our ships continued to be treated as well as we have our coastwise traffic, in which case we are sure to have at no distant day the finest merchant marine afloat. The only reason that we have any large ships afloat today is because the New York and San Francisco trade comes within the definition of coastwise traffic.

"There is a great surplus tonnage afloat, it is true, but with that it simply comes to a question of the survival of the fittest, and we could be counted upon to take far more than our share. Americans can compete with the world at shipbuilding in wood today. We are rapidly nearing the point where we can do so in the case of steel and iron ships. Under the law that was in force when I built the Dirigo, I brought her plates and bars from the other side duty free and spent all the money for labor in Bath, employing about 200 men for several months."

Mr. Sewall's views on the silver question are most pronounced, and it is said that he utterly repudiates the allegation that he is a recent convert to the free coinage theory, but claims, on the contrary, that he was one of the pioneers of the movement in Maine.



BattleAx PLUG

Sometimes quality is sacrificed in the effort to give big quantity for little money. No doubt about that. But once in a while it isn't. For instance, there's "BATTLE AX." The piece is bigger than you ever saw before for 5 cents. And the quality is, as many a man has said, "mighty good." There's no guess work in this statement. It is just a plain fact. You can prove it by investing 5 cents in "BATTLE AX."

RAILWAY BULLETIN.

Announcements of Excursions—Reduced Rates and Other Matters of Interest.

DEERING CAMP MEETING.

On above account the L. and N. railroad will sell round-trip tickets to Parks Hill August 6th to 17th at 80 cents.

On Sundays, August 9th and 16th, special trains will leave Maysville at 8 a. m. and 6 p. m. Fare on these days 75 round trip.

Those who are interested in the beauties and wonders of nature are charmed with Oligo-nunk. It appeals only to the intelligent class. The ride over the picturesque C. and O. Ry. is worth much, but the tour into the heart of Honey Comb mountains is a revelation. The special train leaves C. and O. station every Sunday, Fourth street depot, Cincinnati, 8 and returns to the city promptly at 9:30 p. m. Only \$1 round trip.

The C. and O. will have on sale round trip tickets July 13th to September 30th, to the following points at rates named: Asheville, N. C., \$17.05; Ashland, Wis., \$20; Benton Harbor, Mich., \$13.65; Chautauqua Lake Points, N. Y., \$15.75; Colorado Springs or Denver \$54; Duluth, Minn., \$24; Eureka Springs, Ark., \$29.50; Niagara Falls, N. Y., \$18.75; Potos Key, Mich., \$20.6; Put-in-Bay, O., \$10.35; Sandusky, O., \$9.35. Very cheap round trip rate to all the Virginia Springs \$18.75.

Lake Chautauqua via. Big Four.
Excellent service is now given by the Big Four to Lake Chautauqua. Leave Grand Central Depot, Cincinnati, via the Southwestern Limited at 6:30 p. m., arriving Chautauqua 7:30 next morning. Rate from Maysville \$15.75.

Oligo-nunk, every Sunday, C. and O. route, \$1 round trip. A beautiful ride for 100 miles along the Ohio. A wonderful trip along the Kinnicinnick, and an awe-inspiring tour into the Heart of Honeycomb Mountains among the mysteries of thousands of years embodied in countless stalactites and stalagmites of fantastic forms. Novel, interesting and instructive. Go alone or make up a party. Special car and special guides for special parties. Leave Cincinnati Fourth street depot 8 a. m., pass Maysville at 10 a. m., arrive at caves 12:30 noon. Leave caves 5 p. m., reach Cincinnati 9:15 p. m.

SUNDAY EXCURSION.
On Sunday, August 9th, the C. and O. will sell round-trip tickets Maysville to Cincinnati at rate of \$1.25. Tickets good going on No. 1 and No. 17, at 6:10 and 8:50 a. m. Good returning on No. 4 at 9:10 p. m.

LIMITED EXCURSION TO MAMMOTH CAVE AUGUST 18TH.
Train leaves Lexington at 8:45 a. m. Round trip \$8. All lines have named reduced rates to Lexington for those wishing to visit the cave. Low rates at Cave Hotel and Cave Fees. Send your name and address to J. P. Moore, General Agent, L. and N. R. R. Lexington, Ky., that you may purchase tickets at the reduced rates.

SEASHORE EXCURSION.
Over picturesque Chesapeake and Ohio to Old Point Comfort. The annual excursion to the sea shore is announced for Wednesday, August 5th: \$12.50 for the round-trip. Tickets will be good only on train No. 4, leaving Cincinnati 9:10 p. m. Stop overs will be granted at Richmond, Clifton Forge, Covington, Va., (Hot Springs), and White Sulphur Springs on the return trip. Tickets will be good to return until August 15th. This is the greatest excursion of the year—take a dip in the sea and enjoy the fishing and sailing it offers.

ACCIDENT INS. TICKETS. W. R. Warder.

WINDMILL IRRIGATION.

This is the Best Form of Supplying Water by Private Enterprise.

Irrigation by private enterprise is practicable in its best form—water raised by windmill pump into a reservoir—over a considerable part of the arid regions. It is of interest to the farmers east of the Missouri river, for it is practicable, and probably would be highly profitable in every state of the Union. At least this is the opinion expressed by a correspondent of Country Gentleman, who adds:

In certain parts of Kansas there is an abundant flow of water 15 to 25 feet below the surface, which can easily be tapped by wells, and the water can be raised into reservoirs by windmill pumps at a cost that makes the irrigating of gardens, truck patches, berry and melon fields, etc., highly profitable. For melons, vegetables and berries there is a good market in Colorado and other mining and nonagricultural territory. The water is so cold as it comes from the wells that it must be warmed in reservoirs before it is put on the land. The windmill manufacturers are, of course, greatly interested in this form of irrigation, and have made wonderful improvements in windmill pumps during the past two or three years.

Windmill irrigation has been tested by scores of market gardeners and farmers in Illinois and Wisconsin, with highly satisfactory results—results that show that this form of irrigation should receive the consideration of farmers everywhere.

A Timely Suggestion.

Some thoughtful man has cut holes in an old straw hat, thrust the horse's ears through them—and there you are. Why should not a horse wear a hat this



STRAW HAT FOR THE HORSE.

broiling hot weather? Protect his head. You need his brains as well as his muscles, and steamed brains are of no use to anybody. Don't cut your new straw hat up, but do something to keep the horse's head cool is the advice of Rural New Yorker.

Success With Millets.

A Georgian, writing to the editor of Home and Farm, says:

I have been growing millets of different kinds for 25 years and have fed it at all stages; have cut it as many as eight times in one year. I fed my horses, mules, cows and hogs, and if ever one was made sick from it in the 25 years I never knew it. I am running a dairy of ten cows and make enough hay from a few acres to feed my mules and cows from November until May.

I plant Early Amber and orange canes in drills, and also sow broadcast. I make as a second crop after wheat or oats six tons per acre of as fine hay as a mule or cow ever ate. I sow one and a half pounds of canesed and a bushel of the unknown pea to the acre broadcast. After the land is well broken sow the peas and plow them in. Then sow the canesed and harrow it in, and then the work is done. When the canesed is half ripe, take a two horse mower and cut the whole thing down.

Wild Wheat Grass.

The various species of wild wheat grass are the predominant hay grasses of the arid and semiarid prairies. They have, as a common characteristic, tough underground stems or creeping root stalks, and form a close, tough sod. The stems are leafy and nutritious. Wheat grass hay is eaten greedily by all kinds of stock. These grasses will stand a great deal of hard usage and are perfectly hardy in either drought or cold. They are a very valuable component of the natural range pastures. They do as well under cultivation as in the wild state, and deserve to be taken care of. Jared G. Smith names as the best and most widely distributed of these species, the western wheat grass (*Agropyrum spicatum*), which occurs from North Dakota to western Kansas and westward through the Plains and Rocky mountain region. Wherever it grows it is highly esteemed.

White French Artichoke.

Much has recently been published about artichokes, and it seems that the large White French artichoke is quite an improvement over the old Jerusalem or the Brazilian Red. An analysis by the Kansas station shows this artichoke to be almost equal in food value to Irish potatoes and superior to turnips, rutabagas and pumpkins; while it is much more prolific than either.

Here and There.

Experiments with potatoes at the Wisconsin station favored heavy seeding and the retention of the seed end. For the purpose of making some investigations with the peculiar soils of southern Illinois, substations have been established at Edgewood and Odin.

The farmers of northern Wisconsin are rapidly turning their attention to the butter and milk business in preference to other occupations.

Pearls are in greater demand than ever and are largely used for necklaces.

All kinds of fancy colored stones are worn, including carbuncles, peridots, amethysts, topazes, turquoises and above all sapphires.

Birthday watches claim attention. These have dials enameled with the flower of the month or set with the natal stone.

Opals remain fashionable and certainly lend themselves well to the lapidary's art.

Flowers and scrolls represented in brilliants are arranged as a pendant, which is also adapted for wearing in the hair or as a brooch.

The peculiar greens and blues that prevail in dress fabrics are shown in enamels on gold and silver.

CLAIMED BY FIERCE FLAMES

At Swift's Packing Plant—An Explosion Caused by Overheated Meat and Lard.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 8.—One man was killed outright, two were perhaps fatally injured and five others sustained more or less serious injuries in a fire which started in Swift's packing plant at midnight and burned till late in the morning. The property loss is nearly \$100,000.

Joseph Hoblitzel, night watchman, suffocated or burned to death, body still in ruins.

Injured.

Harvey Bidleman, horseman, fell from the third story to ground; probably die.

Stephen Reynolds, watchman, face and hands terribly burned; may die.

Harry Creasy, watchman, overcome by smoke and scorched.

A. D. Forsinger, head watchman, head cut and hand burned.

A. T. Barclay, watchman, badly burned and hurt by the explosion.

John Joss, watchman, badly burned and hurt by the explosion.

Joseph Dwyer, fireman, leg badly wounded.

The fire started in the meathouse apparently from spontaneous combustion, and the watchmen tried to put it out without calling the fire department. While thus engaged a terrific explosion occurred, throwing the men in all directions. Hoblitzel was buried under a mass of meat and either suffocated or burned to death. The other men sustained injuries, but were nearer the exit and managed to crawl to the open air.

The explosion was caused by the meat and lard becoming overheated.

The fire was confined to the meat-house.

The loss on building amounts to \$45,000; that on meat about \$55,000.

EVIDENTLY DERANGED.

Walter Chamberlain Attempts a Bank Hold-Up and Is Shot.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 8.—An ineffectual attempt was made yesterday by Walter L. Chamberlain to hold up the paying teller of the Southern Savings and Trust bank to secure \$5,000. Chamberlain entered the bank shortly after noon and asked to see A. F. Perry, cashier. The cashier was out and Chamberlain waited for him. The paying teller, Archie Hubbard, was suspicious of the stranger, and making an excuse, went to the teller's department and secured a revolver.

The stranger later walked up to Hubbard and threw a note on his desk demanding of Cashier Perry \$5,000. Hubbard told the man he had no money. A struggle then ensued between the two, during which Hubbard discharged his revolver, the ball going into Chamberlain's abdomen and coming out through the hip. Chamberlain is evidently ranged from financial embarrassments. Three months ago he was in the fish business here. At one time he resided at Louisville.

Judge Shellabarger Dead.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Judge Samuel W. Shellabarger, one of the most prominent members of the bar in this city, died Thursday night. Judge Shellabarger had been ill for over four months and had been lying at the point of death for almost a month. He was conscious up to the last and died with his family about him. The direct cause of death was heart failure, superinduced by other complications. He leaves a wife and two daughters, Mrs. J. H. Young of Springfield, O., and Miss Anna Shellabarger. The interment will be at Springfield, probably next Monday.

Noted Builder Dead.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Peter Fritcher is dead, aged 78 years. He was a well known contractor and builder, having constructed the St. Clair ship canal in Michigan and built the arch bridges in Central park, New York. He is survived by a widow and two children, a son and daughter.

Crazed by Alcohol.

LAPORTE, Ind., Aug. 8.—George Marslow, 29 years old, and married, committed suicide at Wilders, this county, by drowning. He became deranged by drinking alcohol, and in his mad frenzy took his life.

Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Yesterday's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$253,670,408; gold reserve, \$103,398,687.

Base Ball.

AT BALTIMORE—R. H. E.
Baltimore 0 2 1 0 3 7 0 x—16 19 1
New York 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 — 1 7 2
Batteries—Hennings and Clark; Meekin, Gottinger and Warner. Umpire—Sheridan.

AT CLEVELAND—R. H. E.
Cleveland 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 — 3 10 5
Pittsburg 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 — 3 10 5
Batteries—Cuppy and Zimmer; Killen and Merritt. Umpire—Emslie.

AT BOSTON—R. H. E.
Boston 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 — 3 10 3
Washington 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 — 4 5 1
Batteries—Sullivan, Stivets and Ganz; German and McGuire. Umpire—Lynch.

THE MARKETS.

Review of the Grain and Livestock Markets for August 8.

Pittsburg.

Cattle—Prime, \$4 35@4 40; good butchers, \$4 20@4 35; bulls, stags and cows, \$2 00@3 50; rough fat, \$3 10@3 70. Hogs—Prime light, \$3 50@3 90; heavy, \$3 25@3 40; common to fair, \$2 25@3 00. Sheep—Extra, \$3 65@3 75; good, \$2 90@3 25; common, \$2 25@3 75; spring lambs, \$3 00@4 25; veal calves, \$0 00@2 25.

Cincinnati.

Wheat—\$2 60c. Corn—\$2 25@3 4c. Cattle—Selected butchers, \$3 75@4 10; fair to medium, \$3 15@3 65; common, \$2 25@3 00; packing, \$3 40@3 50; common to rough, \$2 75@3 15. Sheep—\$1 25@3 25. Lambs—\$2 75@3 50.

Chicago.

Hogs—Selected butchers, \$3 15@3 55; mixed, \$3 20@3 50. Cattle—Poor to choice steers, \$3 25@4 50.

Northbound.

Arrive at Maysville at 9:30 a. m. and 8:20 p. m. All trains daily except Sunday.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be recommended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

GOOD THING

The wide-awake merchant never loses an opportunity to increase the number of his customers. He's out for business at all times. Experience has demonstrated that if you wish to reach the people you must advertise.

An Ad.

In the BULLETIN.

If you wish to let the people of this city and surrounding country know what you have to sell, advertise in the BULLETIN. There is no better medium through which to talk to them of the bargains you offer.

TRY IT,

and you will be convinced. This is just the time to advertise if you wish to catch the season's trade. People are buying their summer goods. Let them know what you're selling. Advertise now.

A. SORRIES,

Lock and Gunsmith.

REPAIRING of all kinds done promptly and on very reasonable terms. Special attention given to REPAIRING BICYCLES. Satisfaction guaranteed.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.